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The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS---$1.00 a Year, in Advance.

VOLUME XXVI. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1895. NUMBER 49.

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN POWER JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT
Is supplied with all the requisites for doing first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes Wedding Cards, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Ball Cards, Fancy Show Cards, Posters, Handbills, Programmes, Billheads, Dodgers, Bills of Fare, Wine Cards, Law Cases and Points, Statements, Pamphlets, Circulars, Books, etc., in the latest and neatest styles and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Life's Common Things.

A pink and crimson sunset cloud,
A fair young face amid the crowd,
A moment's glimpse of mountains blue,
Ere hosses tall shut out the view,
A flower, behind a window-pane
When all without is dark with rain,
A bluebird poised on airy wings—
How beautiful life's common things!

A letter from a distant land,
A cordial grasp of friendly hand,
A happy day-dream, pure and fair,
The hut a castle in the air,
A word that gives us courage new,
A smile that beams as fair as true,
A voice that hope and sunshine brings—
How good, how true, life's common things!
—Frances M. Whitcher, in Youth's Companion.

The Professor's "Power."

"The influence that one brain has directly upon another," said Major Dennett eruditely at the club one night, "is namense and undeniable." He was a little taken aback when he saw that Dr. Macpherson had quietly entered the room as he spoke; for the great brain specialist generally manages to take considerable discount on the worth of the superstitious Major's scientific assertions. On this occasion, however, Macpherson happened to agree with him to some extent.

"The direct power of the brain is a subject which needs investigating," he said. "The pity is that the science is at present almost in the hands of charlatans. Now, I met a man once who could kill a person simply by willing it, his own brain controlling and paralyzing that of his victim; at any rate that is the power he claimed for himself. Unfortunately, he was killed before I had an opportunity of verifying his claim to any extent. But I am interrupting you, Major."

Dennett was more anxious than any of us to hear a case which seemed to illustrate what he had been saying, and a very remarkable story the doctor told us.

"I met 'Professor Lyas'—as he called himself—on board an American liner," he began. "My brother had become engaged to a New York lady traveling in Europe, and as her people were anxious that the wedding should take place at her home, we were all going across to the States. I had been wanting a holiday, and Robin, my brother, was anxious that I should officiate as best man, so I managed to join the party going across. It was on the second day out that this Lyas began talking at dinner of his wonderful power of will, and he offered to convince any sceptical persons by operating upon them. He would not kill them outright, he said, kindly, but if the proper conditions were observed he would, by simply looking into the subject's eyes, suspend for a moment the action of the heart, and take them as near death as was expedient for an experiment. I volunteered instantly, and the Professor was making arrangements for the public display of his power when, to everybody's surprise, a lady also expressed her willingness to undergo the experiment. She was a quiet-looking little woman of thirty or so, who was traveling alone, I was told afterwards, to join her husband in the States, and her offer surprised me all the more when I observed from her face that she was evidently of a highly excitable and hysterical nature. The passengers generally seemed in favor of the lady undergoing the test instead of me. Finally the Professor decided to try his will-power upon us both in turn, and we adjourned to the deck for the experiment. Unfortunately it was decided to take Mrs. Maple, the quiet little lady, first. The Professor sat in a deck-chair facing her, at the distance of a few feet, and fixed his remarkably piercing little black eyes on her face. We gathered round in quite a state of excitement, which became indescribable when in less than five minutes the lady turned white and fainted. I hurried up at once to attend her, and applied the usual restoratives, but it was quite a long time before she regained consciousness. She seemed to be in a state of catalepsy, and the passengers were in a fearful state, thinking that they had helped to kill her. They were relieved when I came up from her cabin, to which the Professor had helped me to carry her, with the announcement that she was well on the way to recovery; but when I expressed my willingness to subject myself to the experiment they rose in a body to protest against it, and the captain put an end to the matter by absolutely refusing to let another trial of the kind take place on his vessel. I was amused to see how thoroughly the Professor's feat had impressed everybody on board, and I noticed a general inclination among the passengers to give him a wide berth and avoid his eye. For my own part, I should have been more satisfied with his performance if I had been the subject, and, since there was no chance of another public trial of his power, I determined to ask Lyas to give me a private one in my cabin. Before I had an opportunity of asking him, however, my views with regard to the Professor underwent a change. I had been considering him simply a charlatan. My brother informed me that he was a blackguard. It seemed that he had been persecuting Miss Gavin, my sister-in-law-elect, with unpleasant attentions. They had met casually a year before in New York, and the fellow was presuming now upon their slight acquaintance to make violent love to the lady, in spite of her unconcealed dislike for him and the fact that she was about to marry my brother. Robin was furious, of course, and asked me to be present at the interview he was intending to have with his fiancee's persecutor.

"I was quite willing.

"'I will run up on deck and fetch him down now, if you will wait here,' I said, 'and we can have him all to ourselves while we give him a bit of our minds.'

"I strolled up on deck to look for the Professor, but as it was pretty dark I had some difficulty in finding him. At last, however, I caught sight of him leaning over the taffrail, talking to a lady. When I found that the lady was Miss Gavin, I felt no hesitation in interrupting the conversation, which I knew must be distasteful to her. As I was about to do so, however, my attention was arrested by something the villain was saying, and I am not in the least ashamed to confess that I waited without disturbing him to hear a little more of it. The Professor's chief attraction was a singularly clear voice, and, although he was speaking almost in a whisper, I could catch everything he said. He was threatening to kill her lover by this will power of his unless she promised him to break off the engagement. My blood boiled when poor Kate Gavin answered, and her voice told me how frightened and impressed she was. Of course, it sounds strange to you, gentlemen, that a sensible young lady could be alarmed by such a threat, but you must remember that the experiment of the morning had created a tremendous impression, and that there was scarcely a person on board but believed that Professor Lyas had the power to kill a man by willing it. That Miss Gavin believed it thoroughly was proved by her tone, and by the fact that she allowed the fellow to speak to her at all. She tried to argue with him.

"'You dare not,' she said so fiercely that I could hear her plainly; 'you dare not commit murder.'

"'Pardon me,' replied the villain in his clear, distinct voice, 'I dare do anything that is not punishable. And my way of killing renders it impossible for the death to be brought home to me.'

"I found it hard to keep still in my hiding-place under the deep shadow of the deck-house, while my brother's fiancee seemed to argue and plead in turn with him. Her voice was not clear enough for me to hear many of her sentences, but I was pleased to gather from his replies that she absolutely refused the rupture he proposed with her husband-elect. At last he turned away.

"'All right, as you will, Miss Gavin, he said impressively, 'remember that his death will be upon your own head.'

"She did not reply, but from the way her hands clasped and unclasped over the taffrail I could tell how deeply the threat affected her. I was in doubt whether to go to her, and set her mind at rest as far as I could, or to stop Lyas, and carry him off to be interviewed by her lover.

"As it was I was saved the trouble of deciding by being obliged to take a third course. Although I had no idea of the fact, Mrs. Maple, who had recovered sufficiently to come on deck, had been standing almost close to my side in the deep shadow. She attracted my attention now by fainting again as she had done during the experiment in the morning. For the next ten minutes all my thoughts were taken up by attending to her. The stewardess had luckily passed at the moment I found the lady swooning, and we got her below without any body on deck being the wiser. I left her in the stewardess's charge as soon as consciousness returned, and hurried off to the cabin where I had left Robin. He was still there, wondering what had happened, and we remained for a little while considering what course we ought to pursue, whether to put the matter in the hands of the captain or to content ourselves by warning the Professor what would happen if he continued to annoy Miss Gavin. When we had decided on the former course, we opened the cabin door to carry it into execution at once. But at the very doorway we met Katie herself coming to us, her eyes starting with terror, her beautiful face blanched.

"'I have killed him! I have killed him, to save your life,' she cried hysterically as she threw herself into Robin's arms, and without waiting to hear more I hurried on deck, oppressed by a terrible fear. I could understand so plainly how the poor girl could have been driven into what was scarcely a crime by the panic for which her victim was himself responsible. If she had indeed killed Professor Lyas it was clearly a case of justifiable homicide, but what jury could understand the case sufficiently to view it as such? I was sick with fear, and when I reached the deck only to find that the Professor had really been killed, I foresaw nothing but tragedy and horror in store for the couple who seemed the happiest in the world. The rest of the case I suppose you will remember reading in the papers at the time, ten years ago now."

We could none of us claim a memory so long for newspaper reports, and Major Dennett asked eagerly whether Miss Gavin was acquitted.

"She was never tried," said Macpherson, with his quiet smile. "The murderess got off with imprisonment for life."

"The murderess?" we all exclaimed in one wondering breath, and the doctor nodded.

"Yes, Mrs. Maple, as she called herself. She was, as you will have guessed, an accomplice of Professor Lyas, and traveled separately for the benefit of their schemes. They were well-known swindlers, and the will-killing was probably part of their stock-in-trade; it must have proved rather useful in wringing money from nervous people afraid of the man exerting his power against them. His mistake was to use it to the detriment of his partner in crime. It was his pursuit of Miss Gavin, or Mrs. Robin Macpherson, as she is now, which raised the jealousy of an ill-balanced mind and made the woman go to his cabin and stab him immediately she recovered from the swoon into which she had been thrown by hearing the conversation to which I too played eavesdropper."

"But what made Miss Gavin accuse herself of the crime?" I could not help asking.

"That was the result of a most remarkable coincidence," explained the brain specialist. "I left Miss Gavin, you know, imagining that Lyas was about to kill her lover by his will power. After the experiment in the morning she never doubted his ability to do so. Suddenly it came to her as an inspiration that her will might be stronger than the Professor's; that if she concentrated her mind on killing him she might be able to save her lover's life. At the end of her effort somebody rushed on deck with the news of Lyas's death—a coincidence which would be too remarkable for a story."

The doctor glanced at me as he spoke, for he is, of course, aware of the use which I make of his club anecdotes.

"If it is true, I must risk its improbability," I said. "But my readers will want to know why Mrs. Maple fainted during the experiment."

"It is a gift that some hysterical patients have of becoming cataleptic at will," answered Macpherson readily, "You see cases of it at public mesmeric exhibitions sometimes."

Dennett only had one more point to settle.

"I do not see what this has to do really with the subject on which I was speaking," he said, and the doctor smiled his quiet smile.—Pall Mall Budget.

Arrested by the Sheriff's Dog.

Bill, a shepherd dog belonging to Sheriff Sherry, executed a feat at Muncie that was wonderful. A couple of vagrants in jail broke away as a crowd was being taken to the workhouse. Sherry ran after one of the men, using his revolver, but without effect, and the man escaped. The officer was surprised when a policeman marched the other one back soon afterward. The dog had seen his master chase one of the men and he took after the other, who ran in an opposite direction. In the Court House yard the dog jumped at the man's throat, finally setting his teeth in the prisoner's coat and vest collar, pulling him down and holding him. A crowd ran to the man's rescue, thinking a mad dog had him, but a policeman recognized Bill and took the runaway back to jail. Bill will have a collar presented to him inscribed with an account of his exploit.

A Psychological Phenomonon.

"Yes, sir; I ken remember things that happened 'fore any of you fellers came to this part o' the country," said the man whose boasting takes the reminiscent form.

"Go 'way," replied his auditor.

"I recollect when this here town wuz jes' a swamp, an' land wasn't wuth $2 an acre."

"Wall, I don't contradict you. But you certainly are a cur'us case. Yer a mystery an' no mistake."

"Ain't nothin' so mysterious in my rememberin' these things, is they?"

"No; but what I don't see—an' I would't mention it only as a matter of scientific investigation—is how a man that kin remember years an' years back, like you do, could forget that $3 he borried more'n two months ago."—Washington Star.

Savage Implement Makers.

Civilization is making rapid strides in South Africa, but the Bushman yet makes his own knife and with considerable ingenuity. They dig a little iron, find a broken hatchet or a hoop from a rum barrel, and out of these parts they form even axes, adzes, hammers and about everything they need in that line. These implements are, of course, very crude, but the native has much patience, and will not forego his bottle of rum for the cost of the imported tool.—New York Telegram.

With the close of this month Sebastopol will cease to exist as a port for foreign shipping, and will in future be used only as a naval port and arsenal.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

East Africa yields the best ivory.

Americans pay $10,000,000 a year for peanuts.

It is said that 400 babies are born daily in London.

Gloucestershire, England, has an oak over 800 years old.

Cousins are not allowed to marry in Missouri, Kansas or Nebraska.

A lady in Atchinson Kan., has a poodle dog which has just been fitted with a glass eye.

The postmen of London together walk something like 48,350 miles per day a distance nearly equal to twice the circumference of the globe.

The nursery trycicle has appeared in London. It contains two seats, one for the mistress and one for the maid and her charge, and has two pairs of pedals.

The oldest joint stock company now existing is the New River Company, of London, which was incorporated by Royal charter in the year 1619. Its shares now bring almost fabulous prices.

A contract has been made for the construction of the railroad from the Keneh to Assouan in Egypt, to be completed by the end of 1897. There will then be a continuous line from Alexandria to the First Cataract.

South America has the greatest unbroken extent of level surface of any country in the world. The llanos of the Orinoco are so flat that the motion of the rivers can scarcely be detected over an area of 200,000 square miles.

Diamonds may be black as well as white, and some are blue, red, brown, yellow, green, pink and orange; but there is no violet diamond, although, in addition to amethysts, there are sapphires, rubies and garnets of that color.

Originally there were no seats in the great cathedrals and medieval churches. Worshippers stood or knelt. The first innovation was the introduction of small peices of cloth to keep the feet or knees from contact with the cold stone floors.

Gallini, in his "Travels in Africa" declares that the people of the west coast are exceedingly fond of dancing. He once tried to tire them out, but as long as he could raise his hand to the violin they continued to dance, and he was forced to desist.

The paper for the Bank of England notes is always made from new white linen—never from rags or anything that has been used before. So carefully is the paper prepared that even then the number of dips into the pulp made by each workman is registered on an automatic dial.

Strange Power of a Meteor.

A very curious observation of the effects produced by a meteor seen at sea is made public through the Hydrographic bureau in Washington. Captain Redman of the British steamship Nerano, when a little more than two hundred miles southeast of Cape Clear during a recent voyage from Baltimore to Havre saw a meteor which appeared to pass close to his ship.

An observation of the North star taken soon after the appearance of the meteor showed a surprising result. The direction of the ship's compass needle had changed no less than eleven degrees! Before the meteor passed, the needle had pointed about 5 degrees, 30 minutes west of true north, but now it pointed 5 degrees, 30 minutes east of north.

That the meteor had caused the change was indicated by the fact that within 24 hours the needle returned to its former position moving slowly back about eleven degrees toward the west.

Equally great effects have been produced upon ship's compasses by lightning but in such cases the bolts have actually struck the ship. The meteor seen by Captain Redman did not touch his ship, and while he makes no estimate of its actual distance it was probably considerable, since there is no report of its having been observed to fall into the sea.

A Redoubtable Bear Hunter.

Frank Smith of Cumberland Bay, Queens County, New Brunswick, was cruising in the woods on March 7. He came upon what he supposed to be a spring, judging from the appearance of the snow. Being thereby he decided on digging away the snow. With his jack knife he cut a young sapling, intending to try the depth of the snow, but to his great surprise he disturbed a large bear, which at once showed fight.

Owing to the deep snow, and being on snowshoes, he had the advantage of his adversary, which after a fierce encounter he succeeded in killing. After taking breath he began to investigate the bear's winter quarters, when lo and behold, to his further amazement, he aroused two more hibernators of rather smaller dimensions, yet lacking none of the former's ferocity.

Now he had a double header to contend with, but after a savage encounter he succeeded in killing the other two which formed the trio. This young man is of some of the stuff of which heroes are made.—Truro (Nova Scotia) Times.

THE BROKEN WALL.

WHEAT FARMERS PAY TO REACH FOREIGN MARKETS.

It Costs Them Seventy Millions a Year—Much More Cotton Sold for Far Less Money—The Process of "Letting Ourselves Out" Proves Very Costly.

Advance sheets of our exports of raw cotton and breadstuffs during February afford an opportunity for still further showing how the process of "letting ourselves out" into foreign markets progresses. Dealing first with raw cotton, we give the figures as follows:

EXPORTS OF RAW COTTON.

	February, 1894.	February, 1895.	Decrease.
Bales	491,675	475,704	15,971
Pounds	247,175,802	238,244,577	8,931,225
Value	$18,852,389	$13,484,218	$5,368,171

SIX MONTHS, SEPTEMBER 1 TO FEBRUARY 28.

	Pounds.	Value.	Per pound. Cents.
1893-94	2,048,290,803	$162,411,788	7.93
1894-95	2,660,264,563	151,832,755	5.70
Increase	611,973,760	*10,579,033	*2.23

* Decrease.

The first table shows that our exports of cotton last month were 8,931,225 pounds less than in February, 1894, but the loss in value reached $5,368,171. Taking our exports of cotton for six months since the Gorman tariff became law, as shown in the second table above, we find that since the wall of protection was broken down we have exported almost 612,000,000 pounds of cotton more than a year earlier, but at a loss of $10,579,000, the money paid for the larger quantity shipped this season being that much less than was received for the smaller quantity a year ago, owing to a decrease of almost two and a quarter cents per pound in its export value. Looking next to our exports of breadstuffs, we give the figures and values for February in each year as follows:

EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS.

	Bushels— Feb., 1894.	Feb., 1895.	Value— Feb., 1894.	Feb., 1895.
Barley	288,081	42,775	$124,590	$20,016
Corn	5,643,050	2,501,466	2,567,947	1,248,674
Oats	37,493	31,162	13,651	10,328
Wheat	4,010,056	4,600,926	2,497,177	2,513,533
Flour, bbls.	1,133,632	947,793	4,581,269	2,952,851
Total values			$9,784,634	$6,745,412

Outside of an increase of nearly 600,000 bushels in last month's exports of wheat, there was a decline in our shipments of barley, corn, oats and flour; the aggregate loss in value for the month slightly exceeded $3,000,000. Taking the total values of our exports of cereals for the eight months ending February 28 last, there was a loss of $47,500,000, as compared with the corresponding eight months a year ago, as follows:

EIGHT MONTHS ENDING FEBRUARY.

	1894.	1895.
Barley	$1,879,332	$614,778
Corn	20,262,943	6,032,582
Corn meal	484,529	430,297
Oats	1,936,865	127,604
Oat meal	159,268	278,140
Rye	126,370	5,072
Wheat	46,157,977	29,485,104
Wheat flour	47,773,306	34,304,806
Total	$118,779,530	$71,278,383

Farmers should study this table. They will see that in eight months the markets of the world have paid $1,265,000 less money for American barley since the wall of protection was broken down. Foreign buyers, moreover, have bought $14,230,000 worth less of American corn and $54,000 less of corn meal. Of wheat their purchases were $16,600,000 less under the Gorman tariff, and of flour, $14,470,000 less. Of oats they bought $1,800,000 worth less, and oat meal alone shows an increase of less than $120,000 during eight months.

Farmers should note these figures and contrast the actual performance of the free trade tariff law with the predictions and promises that were made to the farmers during the campaign of 1892. That was a theory; this is a condition. The process of letting ourselves out to the markets of the world has cost those farmers who grow cereals the sum of $47,500,000 in eight months.

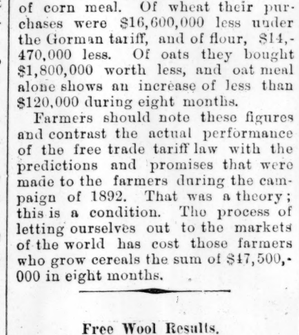
Free Wool Results.

The circular, March 1, issued by Justice, Bateman & Co., of Philadelphia, shows the imports of class 1 and class 2 wools, which are the grades grown in the United States, during the five months from September, 1894, to the close of January, 1895, also for the corresponding months a year earlier, as follows:

	1892-93. Pounds.	1894-95 Pounds.
Wool, class 1	9,236,812	23,496,306
Wool, class 2	3,317,865	4,062,100
Totals	12,554,678	28,458,306
Shoddy, noils, waste, etc.	137,235	5,257,681

Attention is called to the much larger importations of shoddy, noils, and waste—an increase 3800 of per cent. This material takes the place of good wool and is forced upon our manufacturers through the competition that they have to meet in imports of foreign woolens, made of the lowest grade of material and selling at the cheapest possible prices.

Their Goods Are Coming.



Louisiana for Protection.

Louisiana has taken a decided step forward toward protection in arranging for the erection of a new sugar refinery that will enable the sugar producers of that State to maintain their independence and secure protection from the trust.

THE SOUTH FEELS IT.

Income Tax Works Both Ways, and Protection Good for Everybody.

Free traders here rejoiced when the income tax became law, because "It will hit hard the Yanks and scarcely notice the South." There are not many who pass the $4000 exemption, while very many come within the specified amount requiring reports to be made and sworn to, viz., $3500. But almost this entire contingent labored under the assumption that $3500 meant net after deducting general expenses; but Instruction 9 on the blank puts a very different light on the scope of the law to that which they had regarded as correct. Hence, it is not a very difficult matter to find many who now wish they hadn't. It is found that many, who were overjoyed at the thought this was intended solely for the North and had but little or no effect on the South, are about the first to curse the Democrats for enacting it. Again, it is now dawning upon them that there can be really no such thing as class legislation, strictly speaking.

Heretofore, it was quite fashionable here to oppose protection on the ground it was for the benefit of the North and East. Our folks would never occupy half way ground, hence they were out and out free traders. Now, it is not unusual to hear many say I never understood this question of protection. I see what it is and how detrimental its effects are upon the whole country. I am convinced there is nothing but protection that can lift this country out of the unparalleled condition we are in. And I am ready to vote for a very Chinese wall of protection for both commerce and immigration.

The gentleman who made the above remarks was a drummer for a wholesale dry goods house in this city, and cited, as the basis of his argument, the article of hose. He carried samples of imported French hose retailing at eighty-five cents per pair, while he also carried American made hose that sold at retail for less than one-half, and said: "Now if my wife or your must have imported hose it is right that they pay for this fad, for it is nothing less than a fad." Upon immigration he said: "I know of several instances where foreigners now have, at $65 per month, places that Americans formerly filled and got $125 for, and these foreigners could hardly speak English well enough to wait on a customer.

"Now I want to say this to you," he continued. "I used to scorn you for no other reason than you were a Republican—because you were a protectionist—and I feel very much like I owe you an apology for entertaining such an opinion of you. For I now see you were right, when I was wrong. And I do actually feel better since I made this admission."

I asked him how his sales now compared with 1891 and 1892. His face at once assumed a sad expression and looking me in the face said: "What's the use asking such a question? You know it's like comparing dimes with doubloons. Every merchant who had no trouble two or three years ago to sell, now acts as if he looked upon me with suspicion—not glad to see me, as in the past—and all the men on the road tell the same tale." And it is a fact. You Know Who.

Louisiana, April 16, 1895.

The Republican Way.

The Democratic Way.

Where Business is Booming.

A stroll through the wholesale dry goods district of New York City will convince the most skeptical that wholesale houses, large and small, are taking advantage of this era of Gorman free trade to buy everything in their line anywhere but in the United States. The sidewalks along the dry goods sections are blocked with those strong, heavy boxes bearing the inscription, "Made in England," "Made in France," "Made in Germany," etc. This looks to the casual observer like good times and prosperity, but when we consider that each one of these foreign boxes and bales throws a dampening shower on our own furnace fires, and that the prosperity is over the water and not here, the whole business assumes another aspect. An employe of the New York Custom House has stated that during his twenty years of service he has never before seen such a volume of imports as is now entering the country. The whole Custom House force, as well as many substitutes, are employed on full time. This is prosperity for the Custom House employe, but it is destitution for the American workman.

Death Penalty for Train-Robbing.

Missouri, following Alabama's lead, now declares in favor of allowing the death penalty to be imposed for train-robbing.

HUNTINGTON ARRESTED.

The Railroad Magnate Charged With Violating Interstate Commerce Law.

INDICTMENT FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Charge Based on the Issuance of a Southern Pacific Railroad Pass---Application for a Warrant of Removal to San Francisco---Released on His Own Recognizance.

Collis P. Huntington, President of the Southern Pacific Railroad, was arrested at New York City on an indictment found by the Grand Jury of the Northern District of California, charging him with having committed a crime against the United States in violation of the provisions of the interstate commerce act. The violation charged in the indictment is that Mr. Huntington is guilty of unjust discrimination under section 2 of the act in granting a free pass over all the lines of the Southern Pacific road to Frank B. Stone, a resident of San Francisco. Section 10 of the act, as amended in 1889, declares such a violation a misdemeanor and punishable by a fine not exceeding $5000, or imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding two years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Mr. Huntington was taken before United States Commissioner Shields and admitted his identity, and by him committed to the custody of the United States Marshal, pending an application to the United States Circuit Court for a warrant of removal to San Francisco for trial. Application for the warrant was made before Judge Brown in the Federal Building by District-Attorney Macfarlane, and on application of Frederic R. Coudert, Mr. Huntington's counsel, argument on the application was fixed for a future day. Mr. Huntington was discharged on his own recognizance pending the hearing. The attention of the Grand Jury was called to the case by Judge Morrow in the United States Circuit Court in San Francisco on February 15 last, when the judge charged the Grand Jury. He said that Frank B. Stone was a witness in the "strikers' case" in December, 1894, on behalf of the Government. On December 6 he had sworn that he was a lawyer in San Francisco. He left that city on June 30 on a pleasure trip to Ashland, Oregon, on the Oregon express, but got no farther than Red Bluff, the train being stopped. On cross-examination he had said that he was not connected with the company in any way, shape, or manner; that he had traveled on passes and was then traveling on Mr. Huntington's personal pass. While acting as manager of Mr. De Young's campaign he had blank passes which he got from the railroad company and gave away as occasion required. He had no connection with the company. He also had a personal pass for the Pullman cars, and was not connected with that company. In conclusion Judge Morrow said:

"You will observe that Mr. Stone testifies that his destination was Ashland, in the State of Oregon, or to some place beyond in that State. He was therefore on a journey that carried him from this State into another, bringing his transportation within the laws of the United States relating to interstate commerce. It will be noticed further that Mr. Stone does not claim to belong to any of the excepted or privileged classes mentioned in section 22 of the interstate commerce act. His claim is that the pass was given to him as a matter of personal favor and friendship. You will therefore examine all the facts in this case, and ascertain to what extent the pass system has been employed, if at all, by the officers of the Southern Pacific Company, in favoring individuals not entitled to such favors under the law in the matter of free transportation beyond the boundary of the State."

DEATH OF SIR BEDIVERE.

He Was the Champion Dog, and Once Sold for $12,500.

Sir Bedivere, the champion St. Bernard, has just died of gastritis at the Pratt Kennels, Little Rock, Ark.

Sir Bedivere, who was bred by Thomas Green, a druggist of Wallasey, Cheshire, England, was undoubtedly the finest specimen of the rough coated St. Bernard ever sent into a show ring. He was seven years old and measured thirty-three inches at the shoulder, while he weighed about 215 pounds. In 1891, when three years old, he was sold to E. B. Sears, of Melrose, Mass.

SIR BEDIVERE.

for $12,500, which is about the highest price ever paid for a dog. He was brought to this country in February, 1891, and remained in Melrose for some time, when Mr. Sears sold him to W. C. Reick, of the New York Herald. In 1893, when Mr. Reick disposed of his kennel, Sir Bedivere was sold to C. A. Pratt, of Little Rock, Ark., the owner of the Argyle Kennels.

In color Sir Bedivere was orange, with perfect white markings and dense black shadings. He was gentle and affectionate in disposition and gifted to a remarkable degree with the characteristic intelligence of the St. Bernard. His pedigree showed blue blood extending through several generations of canine ancestry.

Increased Wages for 24,000 Men.

The mills at Fall River, Mass., have resumed operations under the scale of wages in operation previous to August 20, 1894. Twenty-four thousand workers were benefited. There is every prospect of a fair trade during the coming summer, as the mills are now fairly well sold ahead. Since the last reduction of wages there has been the greatest scarcity of help ever known.

Dropped Dead at a Convention.

While reading a paper before the Florida State Medical Association, in session at Gainesville, Dr. J. P. Wall, of Tampa, Fla. dropped dead. He was one of the ablest physicians in Florida.

Food Dearer in New York City.

The advance in the price of meat, particularly Western beef, is becoming seriously felt in New York City, and some of the hotels and restaurants are already increasing their charges for beefsteak and roasts on their bills of fare to correspond with those they are compelled to pay in the markets.

School Girls May Be Whipped.

London's School Board has decided that girls may properly be whipped, and more severely, too, than boys, "because they are more spiteful."

$10,000 for the Loss of an Eye.

The dynamite explosion at the mouth of the East River Tunnel Company's shaft, in Long Island City, on the morning of December 29, 1892, in which five lives were lost and about twenty persons injured, was recalled by a suit brought by Andrew Delaney against the Interisland Construction Company for damages for the loss by his son Edward of an eye.

The boy worked in a restaurant and had his eye torn out by flying glass. The jury returned a verdict of $10,000. There was no defense.

California's Newest Trade.

California is shipping cut flowers to Eastern cities.

IS DR. NANSEN ALIVE?

Rumors That the Intrepid Explorer Has Found the North Pole.

A Paris paper publishes a rumor that Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, the Norwegian explorer who was reported lost, is alive and has discovered the North Pole. Dr. Nansen sailed from Christiania, Sweden, on the 24th of June, 1893, in a small steamer, the Fram, with the intention of boldly entering the ice pack in the vicinity of the New Siberian Islands, expecting to be carried by the drift, previously ascertained to be toward the northwest, over or near the North Pole, and southward again by the current that comes down between Spitzbergen and Greenland.

If Dr. Nansen should come back successful from his novel and wonderful voyage, no

DR. FRIDTJOF NANSEN.

one can doubt that he will be the most famous man of the century.

Dr. Nansen is quite a remarkable man in many respects. At the age of twenty-one he was appointed curator of the Museum at Bergen. Six years later he headed a party of six young men, which, landing on the east coast of Greenland, was the first to cross that continent over the great mer-de-glace that had baffled many older and more experienced explorers. He is now but thirty-four years old.

The prestige derived from this brilliant achievement enabled him to secure friends and funds for putting his present expedition in the field. The Norwegian Parliament appropriated about $52,000 toward the expenses of the expedition and many private contributions were made, among them $5000 from the King.

The Fram is so designed that it was believed she would force all the ice she met to pass under her bows and lift her up, instead of crushing her, as often occurs to other vessels.

The entire crew of twelve persons, carefully selected from the many volunteers ready to risk their lives in this enterprise, occupy the cabin with the commander. This cabin is heated by a petroleum stove and is lighted by electricity generated by the turning of a capstan, around which the members of the crew are required to march a certain number of times each day for exercise, while the vessel is imbedded in the ice, and all ordinary labor is suspended.

GENERAL M'COOK RETIRED.

The Last of the "Fighting McCooks" Returns to Private Life.

After having been continuously in the service of the United States for forty-three years, Major-General Alexander McDowell McCook has been retired from the army, a step made necessary by the law, as he has reached the age of sixty-four years. For the first time in nearly half a century the army is without a McCook on its active rolls, and with the retirement of Major-General McCook the last of the "fighting McCooks" goes into private life.

McCook was a Major-General in the war times, and before his thirtieth birthday was commanding a brigade, had fought in Shiloh, and won the highest praises from General W. T. Sherman. McCook's war record was an enviable one, and that it was not a magnificent one was due to lack of opportunity. In every engagement in which General McCook took part he came out with the highest honors of the day, from his campaign against the Muscogee Indians in 1855 in New Mexico, when he was only a brevet Second Lieutenant, all through the war and up to 1894, when, without firing a gun or charging a bayonet, he opened 10,000 miles of railroad during a labor strike of National importance.

FIVE LYNCHED.

The Killing Follows the Murder of a White Man in Alabama.

A man from Greenville, Ala., reported that five colored people had been lynched near there. Just before his train left Greenville the Sheriff of the county came into town. He reported that in passing through the Buckalow plantation, three miles distant, he had found the five colored people, three men and two women, hanging by their necks to trees. Their bodies were cold and they had evidently been dead for several hours.

News reached Greenville of the murder, near Butler, of Watts Murphy, a popular young white man, by three colored people. Murphy was a nephew of the late Governor Watts. After murdering him, the miscreants placed his body in a brush heap and burned the heap. The ashes were examined, and parts of the victim were found. The balance of the body had been consumed. An investigation was instituted. Three were arrested, one of the men confessed the crime, implicating two other men and three colored women. The officers arrested them, and were closely guarding the prisoners when last heard of.

The report did not give the details of how the mob secured the murderers, except that they were taken by force.

PATENT OFFICE ON FIRE.

Several Employes Injured by Explosions Among Chemicals.

The United States Patent Office at Washington has been, for the third time, visited by fire. The blaze was in the southwest corner of the basement, in the photographic blue print room, close to a crowded thoroughfare.

The photographers and assistants had many narrow escapes for their lives, and nearly all were on fire, as the explosives flew all about the room. Beside Mr. Flint, the Chief, there were in the room Assistant Photographer Theilkuhl, J. B. Wiesel, Jr., J. E. Latimer and Mr. Blackage, assistants.

After half an hour's hard work the firemen extinguished the flames before they could spread to the adjoining offices. The loss is about $1500, principally in photographic apparatus.

The Patent Office has twice previously been on fire. A fire occurred there in 1877, which burned for twenty hours and totally destroyed the museum.

GOVERNOR EVANS ENJOINED.

Judge Goff Issues a Temporary Injunction Against a Constitutional Convention.

Political excitement was aroused at Columbia, S. C., by the publication of the fact that Judge Goff, of the United States Circuit Court, had issued another injunction against the State authorities on the grounds that the registration act of 1892 was unconstitutional; that there was sufficient fraud at the polls in the election last fall to vitiate the calling of the Constitutional Convention, that there was then a conspiracy among Tillman, Evans and others to commit frauds; that the agreement among Tillman, Evans, Barnwell, Hemphill and others was a conspiracy to defraud the colored man of his right of suffrage; that Evans, as Governor, had sought to carry out these conspiracies by removing notaries for taking affidavits and that the illegal acts of the supervisors of registration were part of the same conspiracy.

Norfolk and Southern R. R.

Schedule in effect Oct. 1, 1894.

Norfolk & Southern R. R. Mail and Express trains, Southbound, daily (except Sundays,) leave Elizabeth City, at 11:35, A. M., and at 5:50 P. M. Northbound, daily, except Sundays, leave Elizabeth City at 2:35 P. M., and 9:50 A. M. The trains arrive at and depart from Norfolk & Western depot, Norfolk; connect at Norfolk with all Mail and steamer lines, and at Elenton with Steamer for Roanoke, Cashie, Chowan and Scuppernong rivers; transfer steamers to Mackey's Ferry, thence by Norfolk & Southern R. R. to Pantego and Belhaven, connecting with steamer Haven Belle for Makeleyville, Aurora, Washington and all late m-diate landings.

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The steamers Neuse and Newberne leave Elizabeth City daily except Friday and Sunday at 6 P. M., for Newbern, connecting with the A. & N. C. R. R. for Goldsboro, Kinston and Morehead City, and with the W. N. & N. R. R. for Jacksonville, Wilmington, N. C., etc. Returning, leave Newbern, daily except Tuesday and Saturday, stopping at Roanoke Island going and returning.

Tickets on sale at Elizabeth City Station to Roanoke Island, Newberne, Kinston, Goldsboro, Morchead City and Wilmington, N. C.

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Through cars and as low rates and quicker time than by any other route.

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For further information apply to M. H. Snowden, Agent, Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern R. R. Company, Norfolk, Va.

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Sample Rooms for Traveling Salesmen and Conveyances furnished when desired. Free Hacks to all Trains and Steamers.

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PATENTS

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The North Carolinian

Published Every Wednesday

For terms and advertising rates see first page.

Communications relative to and of interest in the Albemarle District solicited from all quarters.

DOING THEIR OWN THINKING.

The people are now doing their own thinking and theorising. They now know that it was Protection that put the belts of power upon the wheels of prosperity and set the spindles turning and the axles whirling. They do not require to be told now that it was Protection that took the cotton from the South and the wool from the West and sent them spinning through the mills of the North and East, nor that it delved into the depths of the earth and found a continent of coal and iron and brought them to light and utility. They remember with infinite regret all the blessing and bounty which they so foolishly forfeited by yielding to the blandishments of the Democratic party. They can never forget how Protection gave a vitalizing touch to every domestic industry and traveled through the land distributing with even-handed bounty the fruits of industrial prosperity and hurried on until it caught the wilderness wilderness in the web of civilization and commerce.

This is a great gain. An argument which reaches the head through the pocket is not soon forgotten. When theories are materialized in domestic, social and civil conditions they require no fine-spun processes of ratiocination to disprove their fallacy. The lowering of wages, the falling off of exports, the increase of textile imports within a single year of Democratic tariff operation, to the extent of 80 per cent, thus substituting the products of foreign labor, representing the work and wages of 125,000 out of the 500,000 of our domestic producers in the same line; all this worked out in result through the endless avenues and arteries of American life cannot fail to make a profound impresssion.

No wonder that under these altered conditions the people should long for the return of that splendid policy of the Republican party which wedded factories and the fields, diffused the arts and diversified the industries of the country.

SILVER.

The CAROLINIAN is a friend to silver. It should be restored to full money power. This can only be done by international action. Those who have given the largest and most intelligent consideration to the question are convinced that a ratio of coinage established by the leading nations will restore silver to to near its value when all or most of these nations used it as full legal tender money.

As Gen. Francis A. Walker says, when Europe, with the exception of England, coined both metals freely on the ratio of 15½ to 1, and the commercial value did not fluctuate six points from the value represented by this ratio, there is ample ground to assume that when all these nations agree upon a ratio, the commercial values of both metals will not drift far away from that represented by that ratio.

"At present," says the New York Sun, "is undeniable that the drift of public sentiment is toward the Republican party." Charles Anderson Dan during his long and affluent career has made many an observation more poetteal, fanciful and imaginative than this, but never one more obviously true.

The Democratic tariff is following out English principles in taxing goods everybody must consume and in letting in free of duty those articles which the people of this country could profitably but must now produce in competition with cheap labor and cheap lands of other countries.

Mr. Cleveland's demand for another "campaign of education" is all right. The more the people know of Democratic doctrines the more Republican the country goes.

Hereafter when Secretary Morton wants to express his views as an American citizen he will apply to the White House for permission to speak.

The English papers call the Monroe doctrine a dead letter. They don't want to pick it up, however, without rubber gloves.

Rev. Sam W. Small, having left the "Pilot," has started another paper—the "Evening News." Sam is brilliant, but erratic.

Imports are still growing, exports dwindling and revenue. getting smaller, and so is the Administration.

The Democratic party was never before so much in need of somebody to tell it what to do to be saved.

Mr. Cleveland is building new roosts, and soon he will try to add to his collection of cuckoos.

This Administration seems to take to dark and devious ways and methods by a sort of instinct.

TILLAGE AS MANURE.

In a paper recently read before the Western New York Horticultural Society, Prof. Roberts of Cornell University reasoned that most soils contain plenty of dormant plant-foods, sufficient indeed for the production of annual fruit crops, and that it will be cheaper, usually, to fit these plant-foods for the use of the trees and plants by cultivation than to provide additional ones by manure applications.

The primary object of tillage is to preserve moisture, and aid in rendering dormant plant-foods assimilable. The moisture, in dry weather, rises upward until it meets that layer of the surface which is made fine by tillage. The plant roots exude a slightly acid substance which acts on theplant foods in the moist soil, and makes them available. Cultivation, therefore, is an indirect way of furnishing food to plants. It hastens chemical changes, especially also nitrification, which is aided by the presence of air, warmth and moisture.

The President's brother, who is a pastor, and who has had trouble with his congregation, has been upheld by his church. He should send his distinguished brother a recipe for bringing the rebellious into line, that he may try it on a divided and refractory Democracy.

The Democratic papers must be very sad these days. Every time they sugest a new aspirant for Democratic Presidential honors the Republican press sets up a howl of delight. It will be a brave man who faces the voters on the Democratic record.

Every foreign country which has for sale the cheap products of cheap labor rejoiced over the enactment of the Democratic tariff because it meant money to them at the expense of the American producers.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, April 26, 1895.

No Democrat should ever say "Monroe doctrine" again. The administration, after having allowed poor little Nicaragua to suppose that it would be protected against the rapacity of Great Brition, has been cajoled or bull-dozed—it matters not which—into keeping its hands off while England forcibly compels the little Republic to do just what is demanded by the British. Senator Hill says the Monroe doctrine is meaningless. It is only so when interpreted by a Democratic administration. It has always meant just what just what it purports to mean—European hands off American countries—when Republican Presidents were in office, and it has been so understood by all European governments. An instance was the tottering and fall of the Maximillian government in Mexico, which the Third Napoleon tried to establish while the United States was busy with the civil war, at a few words from President Lincoln.

Mr. Cleveland now realizes that if he attempts to carry out his announced programme of compelling every Federal officeholder, large and small, to take an active part in the fight against silver which he has started inside the Democratic party, he will have an open revolt on his hands. Prominent silver Democrats are giving him a chance to back down by publicly stating their belief that he has been misrepresnted. It is well known that a large majority of the Federal officials in the South and the West are silver men. A Democratic Senator says Mr. Cleveland will find himself formally read out of the Democratic party if he insists on attempting to carry out that programme.

Representative Tawney, of Minnesota, at present in Washington, says he hasn't been able to see the increase in the sentiment in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, regardless of other nations, which he has heurd about since he came to Washington. Referring to a published interview in which Secretary Mosely, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, declared that everything in Minnesota was going towards silver, Mr. Tawnney said it reminded him of a story about a man who, after walking about the swamps which used to surround the city of Duluth, approached a hotel keeper with a proposition to sell him a carload of frog's legs. The hotel man didn't want so many, but agreed to buy a bushel. The next day the seller turned up with four pairs of frogs legs, and when the hotel keeper indignantly said to him: "Why, I thought you said you could get a car-load," he replied: "I did; I thought from the noise they made that the swamps were full of 'em, but these were all I could catch."

Mr. Cleveland's implied rebuke to Secretary Morton for having come out flat-footed for a single gold standard was about the same sort of a rebuke that a certain class of merchants are in the habit of giving their clerks in the presence of some customer who complains of having been duped by misrepresentation. It will be noticed did not once say in the interview he furnished the press that he did not agree with Secretary Morton. He contented himself by saying that Mr. Morton had not been authorized to speak for him. The only mistake made by Secretary Morton was in supposing that Mr. Cleveland was willing to have his opinions expressed to the public just as he had expressed them to the Cabinet.

OLD DEOPLE

Old people who require medicine to regulate the bowels and kidneys will find the true remedy in Electric Bitters. This medicine does not stimulate and contains no whiskey nor other intoxicant, but acts as a tonic and alterative. It acts mildly on the stomach and bowels, adding strength and giving tone to the organs, thereby aiding Nature in the perf rmance of the functions. Electric Bitters is an excellent appetiser and aids digestion. Old people find it just exactly what they need. Price 50 cents a bottle at Alex. Wadsworth's.

HASHEESH SMOKING.

A PREVAILING HABIT AMONG THE TURKS AND PERSIANS.

It Produces Vivid Dreams, Sometimes Causes Terrible Suffering and Is Always Dangerous—Illicitly Sold In the Bazaars of Constantinople.

A traveler returned from an extensive sojourn in Turkey has this to say of the famous drug:

Among my purchases at the drugs bazaar at Constantinople was hasheesh. It is strictly illegal to buy or sell this, and the vender made a great show of mystery about the transaction, besides charging me ten times the right price. It is a soft black stick or coil, made with indian hemp and sundry sweet essences. It may either be drunk with water, eaten as it is, smoked in hubble hubbles or smoked in little terra cotta pipes.

It is said to have the power of conferring a dual personality upon those who take it. Their dreams are extraordinarily vivid, and every detail of them is remembered for a long time afterward. They do not go off to sleep, but have a kind of fit, which does not sound particularly agreeable, though for some reason or other is evidently popular. These at least are said to be the commonest effects of the drug, but it affects different people in different ways, and so some get no further than a bad headache.

It has been used by magicians ever since the middle ages. I remember during the esoteric Buddhism craze some years ago a friend of mine who was bitten by it got hold of some hasheesh and ate it, in the expectation of being able to project his soul across the garden. The hasheesh was badly mixed, and a heavy dose of it had no effect whatever.

He found that his soul persisted in remaining where it was. So he grew bold and helped himself to another lump, in which all the strength of the hemp happened to be concentrated. The result was that two doctors had to walk him up and down the garden all night to prevent his falling into a sleep that would know no waking.

Though its use is forbidden in Constantinople, hasheesh is said to be extensively smoked there, especially among the Persians. I told my guide that I must see this sight, and after a great deal of trouble I managed to get taken to a real hasheesh den. It was a fairly large square room, with a divan running all around it. The walls were whitewashed, and the carpets on the floor were cheap and shabby. One common oil lamp hung from the ceiling, with a big green shade. The center of the room was empty, and there were no tables or looking glasses in it. Two men were squatting Turkish fashion on the divan.

For a long time they seemed to be in a kind of trance, slabbering at the corners of their lips and muttering like madmen. After a short time one of them became livelier and more excited. He burst into a wild laugh which shook his whole body. He placed his hand to his nose, and beginning to stroke it at the top passed his hand down into the air as if his nose had reached an inordinate length.

An attendant passed by with a coffee cup, and the smoker made a wild effort to turn aside his head, angrily telling the attendant to be off, as he was treading on his nose. Then came another wild burst of laughter, and the fit was at an end.

His reason gradually seemed to get the upper hand, and he proceeded to express his wonder that he could have fancied that his nose had grown so long. Then, putting his hand up to it, he remarked, "All the same, it is hurting me confoundedly—just as if some one had twisted it roughly." And, sure enough, the nose was unnaturally red.

It is said that under the influence of hasheesh you know neither time nor place, and that if you fix your thoughts on some place, however distant, that you have never seen you obtain a clear and accurate image of it. I was told a story of a man who had taken hasheesh with the determination to penetrate beyond the grave and find out all about the future life.

He soon exclaimed that he was feeling very cold, then that he was going to die. He grew very pale, his feet became numb, and the cold began to get complete possession of him. His sense of hearing became indistinct. Everything seemed to grow dark around him, and he called for light. Then he stretched out his limbs and remained fixed and immovable. A cold thick sweat was all over him, and the pallor of death was on his face.

Then the attendant thought it was time to come to the rescue, and he rubbed his face and nostrils with lemon juice and made him sit up. The man presently opened his eyes and absently sipped a cup of coffee that was brought to him. When he recovered his senses completely, he was very angry with the attendant for interfering with him just as he had been on the point of penetrating the unknown.

It may be mentioned that the word "assassin" is derived from "hasheeshian," a taker of hasheesh.

English Will Soon Be Universal.

Gladstone computes that the habitual speakers of the English language have increased from 15,000,000 to 105,000,000 during the last 100 years, and that they will number 120,000,000 by the end of the year 1900. At that rate of increase, which is sevenfold each century, such speakers will include not less than 840,000,000 by the end of the year 2000. —St. Louis Republic.

Has to Talk Through It.

Flapjack—Glibley is quite a talker, isn't he?

Treacle—Yes, but his hat will get down over his mouth.—Springfield Union.

DON'T STOP TOBACCO.

How to Cure Yourself while Using it.

The tobacco habit grows on a man until his nervous system is seriously affected, imparing health, comfort aed happiness. To quit suddenly is too severe a shock to the system, as tobacco to an inveterate user becomes a stimubant that his system continually craves. Baco-Curo is a scientific cure for the tobacco habit in all its forms, carefully compounded after the formula of ar eminent Berlin Physician who has used it in his private practice since 1872, without a failure, purely vegeteble and guaranteed perfectly harmless. You can use all the tobacco you want while using Baco-Curo. it will notify you when to stop. We give a written guarantee to permaanently cury any case with three boxes or refund the money with 10 per cent. interest. Baco-Cuto is not a substitute, but a scientific cure, that cures without the aid of will power and with no inconvenience. It leaves the system as pure and free from nicotine as the day you took your first chew or smoke. Sold by all druggists with our iron-clad guarantee at $1.00 per box, three boxes [thirty days treatment,] $2 50, or sent direct upon receipt of price. SEND SIX TWO CENT STAMPS FOR SAMPLE BOX, BOOKLET AND PROOFS FREE. Eureka Chemical and Manufacturing Company, Manufacturing Chemists, La Crosse, Wis

W. C. T. U. Column.

CONDUCTED BY A MEMBER.

The regular meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held on Tuesday, May 7th, at 4 p. m., in the Y. M. C. A. rooms. There will be some interesting readings. We hope to see a number of the members and others present.

There is abundant reason why all good citizens antagonize the bar-rooms. While all branches of business meet some natural want of the physical, intellectual or moral man, the Saloon supplies a product that is repulsive to the natural appetite, which introduces disorder, disease and death to the human body; at the same time dalling and destroying the intellectual and moral faculties.

A short time ago a minister in New Haven, Conn., offered bags of flour to the needy, provided intoxicating drind or tobacco were not used in the family supplied. This offer was make public through the press and $50 placed with a leading banker as an evidence of good faith. No applications were received.

The National W. C. T. U. exists for the purpose of educating the young, forming a better public sentiment, reforming the drinking classes, transforming by Divine grace those who are enslaved by alcohol and securing the entire abolition of the liquor traffic. Beleving in the relation of each evil with all other evils, it has widened its scope until there is no wrong against which it has not lifted its voice, nor good with which it is not allied.

Mr. Edward Murphy, the Temperance Evangelist, has very wittily said that the best "closing act" that he knows of is when a man closes his own mouth against the temptations of the flowing bowl. There is onepiece of territory, he adds, in which every man can enforce prohibition if he will, and that is the territory lying immediately beneath his nose.

Didn't Change Climate.

Gained a Pound a Day.

JOHN H. CLARK.

South Stockton, N. Y.

"Dr. M. M. FENNER, Fredonia, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—I had been suffering from Abscesses on my Lungs and Liver Disease for about three months. Coughed a great deal had become nervous and restless and my flesh had wasted away. Had been treated by three different physicians without any material benefit. They finally advised change of climate to avoid Consumption, and in August last I had decided to break up my business here and go West in search of health At this time I was induced to try your Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic Once fairly under its influence I gained flesh at the rate of a pound a day.

After using 2 bottles of the Remedy, I was a well man and went about my business which I have continued uninterruptedly to this time."

Blood and Liver Dr. Fenner's Remedy and Nerve Tonic NeverFails.

It is a Sarsaparilla-Mandrake-Prince's Pine Alterative, Nerve Tonic and Restorative Compound.

CERTAIN AS THE LAW OF GRAVITATION.

Physics from blood, liver and tissues all worn-out particles and impurities, without weakening but strengthening instead, and Restores the Nerves.

Cures Headaches, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Bad Breath, Skin Diseases, Old Sores, Dizziness, Scrofula, General Debility, etc.

Satisfaction Guaranteed. Sample free.

Mother! Keep your child's stomach and bowels healthy with Dr. Fenner's Sennatorla. The best laxative and corrective known.

Dr. Fenner's Soothing Syrup.

Allays irritation and gives refreshing sleep.

Dr. Fenner's Worm Syrup. "Brought 15c worms from our child. Mrs Sherick, Elida, O."

Dr. Fenner's FAMILY (Salt Rheum) Ointment. Best for skin eruptions, Piles, Sores, Cuts, etc.

FOR SALE BY DR. J. E. WOOD, ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Administratrix Notice.

Having qualified as Administratrix of the late Charles Guirkin sr., I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to his estate to come forward and make immediate settlement and those holding claims against the same to present them for payment within twelve months from the date of this notice, or it will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

MRS. M. L. GUIRKIN.
April 12, 18 Administratrix.

Notice of Administration.

Having qualified as Administrator of Joseph Price and Nancy Price dec'd, I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to their estate to come forward and make immediate settlement and those holding claims against the same to present them for payment within twelve months from the date of this notice, or it will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

W. M. PRICE,
April 6, 1895. Administrator.

Notice of Administration.

Having qualified as Administrator of the late Geo. W. James, I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to his estate to come forward and make immediate settlement, and those holding claims against the same to present them for payment within twelve months from the date of this notice, or it will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

B. F. JAMES,
April 4, 1895. Administrator.

Notice of Administration.

HAVING qualified as Administrator of the late Benj. W. Davenport, I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to his estate to come forward and make immediate settlement, and those holding claims against the same to present them for payment within twelve months from the date of this notice or it will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

B. W. F DAVENPORT,
Adm'r of Benj. W. Davenport, dec'd.
Feb. 26th, 1895.

Notice of Administration.

HAVING qualified as administrator of the late Uriah Roughton, I here by give notice to all persons indebted to his estate to come forward and make immediate settlement and those holding claims against the same to present them for payment within twelve months from the date of this notice or it will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

EDWARD ROUGHTON,
Adm'r of Uriah Roughton.
Feb. 25th, 1895.

DURHAM. N. C., Jan. 12, 1895.

Lyon Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—I was rendered entirely helpless from rheumatism in my right side and arm and had to give up work. I used **Mexican Mustang Liniment** freely, and within a month I was able to be about and can now attend to my business regularly. Whenever my arm or side hurts me I rub the Mustang Liniment in well and plentifully, apply a warm flannel when going to bed, and in the morning all pain has disappeared. I hope all who are troubled with rheumatism will try this liniment and convince themselves of its value. Yours,

Weigher in Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Co. J. R. CLIFTON, 204 McManus St.

DURHAM, N. C., Jan. 11, 1895.

Lyon Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—For 15 years I have used **Mexican Mustang Liniment,** and consider it the best liniment on earth; I am never without it. I recently used it on a bad gall on my horse's neck and it cured it in 3 days. I had, also, a bad sprain in my leg and had to use crutches several days. As soon as I commenced to use MUSTANG LINIMENT I felt relief, and in a few days was entirely well. I recommend it to any one needing a liniment for horses or for self, with confidence that they will get their money's worth.

Yours, JNO. R. HUTCHINGS.

Of Carrington & Hutchings, Prop's Ream's Warehouse, Durham, N. C.

Sheriff's Sale.

Sheriff's sale of lands for taxes due County and State for 1893-4, the same having been levid upon according to law, and will be sold at the Court House door in Elizabeth City on the first Monday in May, 1895.

NIXONTON TOWNSHIP.

C. B. Brothers, 10 acres in Sand Hills, 150 acres known as Jackson land, adjoining Wm. Pailin and others, 6 acres in E. City Township adjoining J. B. Davis and others. Taxes $12.07, cost $1.85, total $13.92.

Nathan Gibson, sr., 15 acres in Sand Hills; taxes 84c, cost $1.85, total $2.69.

Jessie Sylvester, 9 acres in what is known as Sylvester Hook; taxes 84c, cost $1.85, total $2.69.

ELIZABETH CITY TOWNSHIP.

Miles Bright; 1 Town lot, known as the Sawyer property, lying on Body Road. Tax, $1.34, cost, $1.85; total, $3.19

Henry Brown, ool., 1 town lot in the Race track, on Gaskin street. Tax, $3.39; cost, $1.85; total, $5.24.

Cyntha Cartwright; 1 lot on Road street, known as the Selim Sutton lot. Tax, $1.69; cost, $1.85; total, $3.54.

Parker Overton: 1 acre of ground on Bland Lane. Tax, $2.84; cost, $1.85; total, $4.69.

Albert Overton: one-half acre of land in Preyor town. Tax, $4.47; cost, $1.85; total, $6.32.

Noah Perry: 1 lot on what is known as the John L. Sawyer property. Tax, $2 85; cost, $1 85; total, $4.70.

Mathew Scott; 1 lot on Pear Tree Road, adjoining Elisha Burton and others; 6 acres in Mt. Hermon township known as the Bowe land. Tax $2.25, cost $1.85; total, $4.10.

A. A. Small, agent for Ed. McMorine; 1 lot in or near Bitt Town. Tax 86c, cost $1.85, total $2.71.

Rooks Turner; 1 lot on Boston Avenue. Tax $6.43, cost $1.85, total $8.28.

C. B. W. Gordon; 1 lot on Road street known as the Wilder lot. Tax $3.17, cost $1.85, total $5.02.

George Quidley; 1 lot on Boston Avenue, where Allen Moore now lives. Tax $2.28, cost $1.85, total $4.70.

Andrew Bass; 1 town lot on Boston Avenue adjoining Levi Redden and others. Tax 91c, cost $1.85, total $2.76.

W. L. F. Babb; 1 town lot in Improvement Co. Tax 84c, cost $1.85, total $2.69.

Selby H. Pritchard; 1 lot on Church street adjoining Mrs. Askew and others. Tax $4.28, cost $1.85, total $6.13.

G. S. Boomar; 1 lot on Walnut street. Tax $3.69, cost $1.85, total $5.5.4.

NEWLAND TOWNSHIP.

Caleb Griffin; 8¼ acres in what is known as Mill Pond, adjoining Alfred Gallop and others. Tax $6.08, cost $1.85, total $8.93.

John Gallop; 180 acres of land in what is known as Mill Pond, adjoining the lands of R. H. Morgan and others. Tax $9.44, cost $1.85, total $11.49.

John E. Griffin; 36 acres adjoining J. J. Richardson and others. Tax $1.64, cost $1.85, total $3.49.

James I. Thornton; 10 acres in Mill Pond, near Robert Hinton's. Tax $1.19, cost $1.85, total $3.04.

Newland Lumber Co.; all the property of said Company; Mill, Mill Fixtures and everything appertaining thereto. Tax $25.30, cost $1.85, total $27.15.

PROVIDENCE TOWNSHIP.

Ed. Dailey; 14 acres of land in Providence Township known as the Morgan land. Tax $4.36, cost $1.85, total $6.21.

At the same time and place the following lots in Elizabeth City will be sold for taxes due the Corporation:

C. A. Cartwright; 1 lot on Road street. Tax 1.14, cost 1.85, total $2.99.

Henry Brown; 1 lot on Gaskin street. Tax 95c, cost 1.85, total $2.80.

Miles Bright; 1 lot on Boston Ave. Tax 90c, cost 1.85, total $2.75.

C. B. W. Gorden; 1 lot on Road street. Tax, 1.71; cost, 185; total, 3.56.

G. S. Boomer; 1 lot on Walnut street. Tax, 1.14; cost, 1.85; total, 2.99.

S. H. Pritchard: 1 lot on Church street. Tax, 1.17; cost, 1.85; total, 2.02.

Fuller description given on day of sale.

THOS. P. WILCOX, Sheriff.

April 1st, 1 895.

NG. Grandy & Co.

MERCHANDISE BROKERS,

.....AGENTS FOR.....

Woldredge High-Class FERTILIZERS.

We also keep COTTON SEED MEAL and HULS, the finest feed in the world for producing milk and fattening poor cattle. We ask a trial.

REFERENCES: Hughes & Pritchard, Guirkin & Co., bankers, J. B. Flora & Co., Robinson & Co., Elizabeth City, N. C.

SEEDS 12 pkt's Flower 10c. 12 pkt's Vegetable 30c. 6 Dahlias 50c. 10 Gladiolus 30c. All $1. Half 50c. Price List FREE. BEST-CHEAPEST H. F. BURT, Taunton, Mass.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

A. W. HAFF,

Successor to

Lanphear & Haff,

Wholesale Commission Dealer

In Fresh Fish, Lobsters, Etc., Etc.

NO. 12 FULTON FISH MARKET

NEW YORK.

North Carolina Shad a Specialty.

Agents.

WILLIS H. ROGERS,

Wholesale Commission

FISH DEALER

106 FULTON MARKET,

New York

North Carolina Shad a Specialty.

Stencils furnished at a moment's notice.

Reference:—Guirkin & Co., Bankers, izabeth City, N. C, and other Financial houses when desired

Established 1861,

Sml, M, Lawder&Son

Wholesale Commission Dealers in

Fresh Fish,

SOFT CRABS

TERRAPIN, &C.

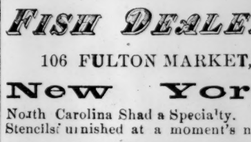
125 Light St., Baltimore, Md.

Quick Sales, Prompt Returns.

S. B. MILLER,

WHOLESALE COMMISSION

FISH Dealer.



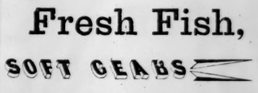
7 FULTON FISH MK'T

NEW YORK.

North Corolina Shad a specialty. Stationery and Stencils furnished on application.

DAVENPORT & MORRIS,

WHOLEVALE GROCERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND



DEALERS IN FISH,

Richmond, Va.

Consignments of North Carolina Herring solicited and proceeds remitted in cash On account of our intimate acquaintance and frequent transactions with the Grocery Trade of the West and South we are able to handle North Carolina Fish t the very best possible advantage, and w are known everywhere as the largest distributors in this market.

Caleb Haley & Co.

Wholesale Commission Dealers and Shippers of

FRESH FISH,

14 FULTON FISH MARKET.

New York,

Write for Stencils and Stationery.

JAPANESE PILE CURE

A New and Complete Treatment, consisting of SUPPOSITORIES, Capsules of Ointment and two Boxes of Ointment. A never-failing Cure for Piles of every nature and degree. It makes an operation with the knife or injection of carbolic acid, which are painful and seldom a permanent cure, and often resulting in death, unnecessary. Why endure this terrible disease? We guarantee 3 boxes to cure any case. We only pay for benefits received. $1 a box, 6 for $5. Sent by mail. Guarantees issued by our agents.

CONSTIPATION Cured. Piles Prevented, by using Lyon's Vegetable Liver Pellets the great LIVER and STOMACH REGULATOR and BLOOD PURIFIER. Small, mild and pleasant to take, especially adapted for children's use. 60 Doses 25 cents.

GUARANTEES issued only by

DR. W. W. GRIGGS & SON, ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

$100.00 Given Away Every Month

to the person submitting the most meritorious invention during the preceding month. WE SECURE PATENTS FOR INVENTORS, and the object of this offer is to encourage persons of an inventive turn of mind. At the same time we wish to impress the fact that

It's the Simple, Trivial Inventions That Yield Fortunes

—such as Do Long's Hook and Eye, "See that Hump," "Safety Pin," "Pigs in Clover," "Air Brake," etc.

Almost every one conceives a bright idea at some time or other. Why not put it in practical use? YOUR talents may lie in this direction. May make your fortune. Why not try? Write for further information and mention this paper.

THE PRESS CLAIMS CO. Philip W. Avirett, Gen. Mgr., 618 F Street, Northwest, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The responsibility of this company may be judged by the fact that its stock is held by over one thousand of the leading newspapers in the United States.

HATHAWAY BROTHERS,
THE RELIABLE JEWELERS,
Water Street. - - Elizabeth City, N. C.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY.

WE ARE BOTH FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN.

WE DO NOT EMPLOY PRENTICE BOYS AS FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN.

WE OVERSEE OUR WORK BY DOING IT OURSELVES.

WE CAN AFFORD TO SELL YOU CHEAPER THAN YOU CAN BUY ELSEWHERE.

WE DO NOT CHARGE TWO PRICES FOR A WATCH AND THROW IN A CHAIN.

DIRECTORY.

THE CITY.

Mayor—W. C. Glover. Commissioners—D. B. Bradford, J. L. Sawyer, J. R. Pasquotank, Palmer and C. O. Alben. Clerk, C. C. Ward. Treasurer, T. R. Mann. Constable and Collector, Thomas Williams; Attorney, Geo. W. Ward. Street Commissioner, Monroe Bright. Fire Commissioners, Fred. H. Ziegler and Geo. W. Twiddy.

Collector of Customs—Jas. C. Brooks.

Postmaster—E. F. Lamb.

Examining Surgeons of Pensions—Drs. J. E. Wood, W. W. Griggs and W. J. Lumsden. Meet on the 1st and 3d Wednesdays of each month at the corner of Road and Church Sts.

CHURCHES.

Methodist, Rev. J. H. Hall, pastor; Baptist, Rev. C. S. Blackwell, pastor; Episcopal, Rev. L. L. Williams, rector; Presbyterian, Rev. F. H. Johnston, pastor.

COLORED—Methodist, Rev. H. Pettigrew, pastor; Corner Stone, Elder Zion H. Berry, pastor; Olive Branch, Elder J. A. Faulk, pastor; Sawyer's Chapel, Rev. J. C. Coleman, pastor.

Y. M. C. A.—Rooms over Dr. McMullan's drug store, corner of Mathews and Water streets. Religious exercises every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. All gentlemen cordially invited. J. B. Blades, president; R. O. Pryor, vice president; J. D. Sykes, sec'y; H. O. Hill, treasurer.

LODGES.

Masonic: Eureka Lodge No. 317; Dr. W. W. Griggs, W. M.; G. W. Brothers, S. W.; J. Salomonsky, J. W.; D. B. Bradford, Sec'y and T. R. Mann, Treasurer.

Odd Fellows: Achoree Lodge, No. 14; W. S. White, N. G.; E. F. Sawyer, V. G.; W. W. Morrisett, Sec'y J. F. Sanders, Treasurer.

Royal Arcanum: Tiber Creek Council No. 1200, C. E. Kramer, Regent; T. B. Wilson, Vice Regent; J. P. Overman, Secretary; F. M. Cook, Jr., Collector; N. R. Parker, Chaplain; W. C. Simons, Warden; W. W. Mann, Sentry; C. Gurkin, jr. Guide.

Knights of Honor: John H. Engle, Dictator, J. H. Burgess, Reporter, J. P. Overman, Treasurer.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Commissioners: G. M. Scott, chairman, Fred Whitehurst, Frank Weeks, Joseph E. Harrell, Charles L. Weeks.

Sheriff, Thomas P. Wilcox; Superior Court Clerk, John P. Overman; Register of Deeds, M. B. Culpepper; Treasurer, John S. Morris.

Board of Education: G. W. Ward, S. N. Morgan, J. C. Commander. Superintendent of Public Instruction, William J. Griffin.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

C. C. Pool,	Carolinian Building
J. W. Albertson jr.	Elliott street,
G. W. Ward,	Elliott street,
J. Hoy Wood Sawyer,	Main street,
E. F. Aydlett,	Main street,
W. J. Griffin,	Main street,
J. W. Albertson sr.	Elliott street,
J. C. Brooks,	Carolinian Building,
E. F. Lamb,	Main street,
Frank Vaughan,	Carolinian Building.

PHYSICIANS.

W. J. Lumsden,	Road street,
W. W. Griggs,	Church street,
J. E. Wood,	Church street,
G. G. McMullan,	Pennsylvania Ave.
J. B. Burgess,	Church street.

DENTISTS.

J. H. White,	Main street,
E. R. Swindell,	Water street

DRUGGISTS.

Alex. Wadsworth,	Road street,
J. H. Wood,	East Main street,
Griggs & Griggs,	Water street,
Etheridge & Bro.,	Main street,
G. G. McMullan,	North Water street.

SCHOOLS.

Atlantic Collegiate Inst.	S. L. Sheep, Prin'l
Normal School	J. N. Tillett, "
State Normal (col.)	P. W. Moore, "

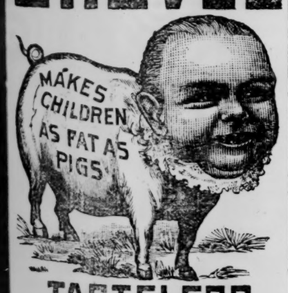
GEORGE W. BELL,
Gun-Smith,
At the Old Stand on Road Street,
ELIZ. CITY, NORTH CAROLINA.

Wood for Sale.

I have opened a WOOD YARD at the Poindexter Creek Bridge and keep a good supply of good wood on hand. Will sell by the load or cord and will saw and deliver when desired.

W. P. STARK.

GROVES



TASTELESS
CHILL TONIC
IS JUST AS GOOD FOR ADULTS.
WARRANTED. PRICE 50 cts.

GALATIA, ILLS., Nov. 16, 1893.
Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Gentlemen:—We sold last year, 600 bottles of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC and have bought three times across already this year. In all our experience of 14 years, in the drug business, have never sold an article that gave such universal satisfaction as your Tonic. Yours truly,
ADNEY, CARR & CO.

The North Carolinian.

Wednesday, May 1, 1895.

☞Move on!

☞Keep abreast with Progress.

☞How the crops are growing now!

☞There is still considerable corn unsold in this section.

☞Tyrrell county Court at Columbia, this week.

☞No; the Bond question is not a "political" issue, but it is an *improvement* one.

☞The Court of Dare County will be held at Manteo on Tuesday of next week.

☞The past week has been especily favorable for out door work and the farmers have been utilizing it.

☞A cotemporary remarks that everything in the way of decoration this season is gay, brilliant and lavish.

☞It makes one "tired" to hear men whose palms are known to be dishonestly *unclean*, prating about "clean" hands!

☞How about Nag's Head? What are the prospects, and who is going to take charge? We have inquiries, but we are unable to answer.

☞Capt. Peter Davis, of the Steamer "Neuse," is off on a visit to Wilmington, Del. The genial Capt. G. W. Wallace is and will be in command during his absence.

☞To "Civis" the CAROLINIAN replies, No; there is no Democratic party, one and indivisible, but a lot of mangled pieces scattered about the country.

☞The CAROLINIAN predicts that after the bonds have been voted for—as they *will* be—and the improvements made, it wont be long before a majority of those now opposing will be glad that it was done.

☞A Washington county subscriber who has been a patron for over twenty years, on remitting on his subscription, writes: "I cannot possibly do without the CAROLINIAN. Long may it live and its editor prosper!" Sincere thanks.

☞The CAROLINIAN has opinions, and it does not hesitate to express them, giving reasons therefor. At the same time it has no quarrel with those honestly entertaining opposite opinions. They are only exercising what it claims for itself and, of course, concedes to them.

☞There are many baseless rumors circulated by the soon to be deposed gang about what the new administration proposes to do. Of two things rest assured: The financial credit of the City will not be impaired, nor will the material interests of the people be injured.

☞In no section of the State is there a better class of Colored people than in Elizabeth City. As a rule, they are industrious, peaceable and law abiding, and they conduct themselves as good citizens, commanding the respect of the entire community. The CAROLINIAN pays this tribute to them because it is the truth.

☞The economic laws which govern industrial production are just as immutable as the laws which govern the course of the seasons or the state of the weather. To defy them is to invite ruin; to obey them is to enjoy a proportion of those blessings by which the God of mercies fructifies human labor.

☞Said a stranger, who was here the other day, on seeing the condition of Tiber Creek, "I do not wonder that you're agitating the dredging of this stream; my only wonder is that you have not done it long ago." It thus impresses every stranger who passes over the Creek, whether on the Road street bridge or the one on Martin street.

☞One of the frequent disturbers of neighborhood peace and happiness is the mischievous tresspassing hen. She hurries out and over the fence on her errand of destruction the moment a bit of earth is stirred in the interest of a garden delicacy, and no amount of "shooing," stone throwing or earnest entreaty will induce her to keep away. The natural sequence is the owner and the sufferer get "by the ears" and there is bad feeling.

☞The CAROLINIAN is asked when the next Century begins? On January 1, 1901. The year 1900 finishes out this century. If you had two hundred silver dollars to divide into two equal piles, you wouldn't put ninety-nine dollars in one pile and begin the second pile with the hundredth dollar. You'd put your hundredth dollar in the first pile, and begin the second pile with the hundredth and first dollar. It is the same way with the centuries; the twentieth century begins with 1901, not with 1900.

☞Have you seen those Patent Leather and Tan Shoes at McCabe & Grices?

☞The price of corn at Norfolk 44 cents; in this market 41½.

☞The latest style in neck wear at McCabe & Grices.

☞Old Pictures copied and enlarged by Zoeller, on Water street.

☞The best friends of silver are those who would make and keep the silver dollar as good as the best.

☞Carpets, Matting, Oil Cloth, and Spring Clothing at Fowler's, and at the right prices to match the times.

☞If the sun had nothing else to do but to shine on the righteous it would be hardly worth while for him to rise as early as he does.

☞"Best they ever had taken," is what they say of Zoeller's Photographs

☞It is reported that at Capehart's Fishery, at Avoca, one day last week, 1,700 shad and 400,000 herring were taken at one haul of the seine.

☞McCabe & Grice keep the correct styles of Men's and Boy's Hats. Call and get one for Easter.

☞Have your old Pictures copied at Zoeller's. Don't give them to an unreliable copying agent.

☞All the jokes about the new woman now going the rounds rest on the assumption that she will treat the new man in the same way the old man has been treating the old woman. If so, it is no joking matter.

☞A big lot of Men's light Clothing, actual value $12.50, fine, all wool and well made, will be sold at $5.00 suit at Fowler & Co's until sold out. Call and examine them.

☞Every housekeeper should attend to her own housecleaning. She cannot do good, but only harm, by sitting on her doorstep and pointing out the cobwebs in her neighbors's windows.

☞Truckers, you will make no mistake in buying your Potato Barrels of The Jones Manufacturing Company, of this City. They make decidedly the best Truck barrel on the market.

☞The following is said to be "sure death" to roaches. Take equal portions of red lead and corn meal and mix with molasses and spread on plates where they can get it. Be sure and put all other food out of their reach.

☞LADIES: At Fowler & Co's you'll find over 200 different styles of ladies fine shoes in black and russet. These shoes are manufacturer's samples, and ladies who wear 3's to 4's should not miss this opportunity of purchasing unusualy good shoes at a low price.

☞Fowler & Co. will take pleasure in showing you their nice line of Silks, Cashmeres, Henriettas, Hamburgs and White Goods. An examination of goods and prices is sufficient to sell them.

LOCAL MENTION.

The sun rose this morning at 5:08 and it will set to-night at 6:47.—Mr. L. F. Zeigler, of Edenton, gave the CAROLINIAN a call on Wednesday.—Always be willing to hear both sides.—To a certain party ye Local will only say:

Indecent words admit of no defense,
The lack of decency is the lack of sense.

—Cupid doesn't know a dollar from a doughnut.—Mrs. H. Weisel, of Portsmouth, is visiting relatives and friends here.—Ends in a strike, a match.—Mr. T. P. Midgett, of Rodanthe, called on Thursday and paid his respects.—Want is the lash that drives a good many people to work.—All cannot shine, but the greatest ignoramus can cast a shadow.—The county jail is without an occupant.—How visitors admire Main street with its beautiful shade trees. By the way, every citizen should feel it a duty as well as pleasure to plant shade trees in front of his premises.—Booser says a saloon is very much like a counterfeit dollar because its pretty hard to pass it.—The Rural Rhymster says:

You can see that Spring has come
Anywhere you go;
The plow is in the furrow
And the 'taters in the row.

—The Rambler reports more new buildings under way.—Do not fail to register.—Mr. Isiah Fearing, who has been attending lectures at the Baltimore Medical College, is home to spend his summer vacation.—It was on the North Side. "Will you love me when I am gone," asked the lingering young man of his sweetheart. "If you'll go soon," replied the faithful girl with a yawn.—We acknowledge a very pleasant call the other day from StClair Pugh, esq., of Wanchese. He reports that the fishermen in that section have done well this season and "feel good." Glad of it.—"I don't like hash," remarked the musical boarder at breakfast the other morning. "It is not rythmical." "Mabe not," replied the landlaydy, as her eyes emitted a baleful fire, "but you will always find one word to rhyme with it, and that word is CASH!"—Miss Nannie Allen has returned from the Norfolk Female College.—The Festival and Concert for the benefit of the Junior Base Ball Club the other night was in every respect a success. The net receipts amounted to nearly $40. There was a tortoise shell comb voted to Miss Lucie Bell as the prettiest girl present, and a cake to Miss Ella May James as the most popular one.—The "strapped" Jingler hums:

I wish it would turn about,
In this old world so funny,
That poverty and trouble were
As hard to find as money.

—It is really pathetic to hear an old bachelor say that he is perfectly happy and try to prove it.—"You are making a regular Ass of yourself when you are loaded," said the Policeman. "And you are making a regular Balaam of yourself jumping on me when I am in this condition," replied the fellow arrested.—Thanks for several special kind remembrances during the past week.—We are requested to state that Rev. Dr. J. C. Kilgo, President of Trinity College, who was announced to preach at the Methodist Church next Sunday, because of sickness, cannot be here.—The following rule of the Bard is a wise one:

When hungry of the best I eat,
Warm and dry I keep my feet,
I screen my head from sun and rain,
And let few cares perplex my brain.

—It was in a parlor at the West End the other evening. "You are getting prettier every day," admiringly said the lover. "Just now I am living on brown bread and water to improve my complexion," said the sweet girl. "How long can you keep it up?" "Oh, indefinately." "Then let's get married." The sequel will be reported later.—Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Shipp have both gotten off the sick list again.—The Municipal election takes place on the 13th inst.—The happening of the unexepected is a constant possibility.—A vote for the bonds will be a vote in favor of beautifying and improving the Town.—The observant Versifier states:

There's many a merchant who has been
On bankruptcy's dark brink,
Who saved himself in time by keen,
Wise use of printer's ink.

—"Dear me, I must begin house cleaning and I hate it," said a lady to her husband. "Why, how is that?" he asked. "It dirties everything up so," she replied.—Another lecture of the series on History, by W. J. Griffin, esq., was delivered before the students of the Collegiate Institute on Friday night.—"How is it that you get so many bad marks at school?" inquired little Johnny's mother. "Well, the teacher has got to mark somebody, or else folks will think she ain't attending to her business," was shrewd little Johnie's reply.—Mr Harry C. Sedgwick, in the Fifth Ward, is down with an attack of Pneumonia.—We acknowledge a social call on Monday from our esteemed townsman Mr. W. N. Gregory, and we very much enjoyed the pleasant chat that followed.—We found the following ditty under our office door this morning:

The daisy's dreaming in the dew,
The golden bees are seeking honey;
The skies above are just as blue
As is a fellow out of money.

—No cases in the Police Court the past week.—The registration in the several Wards is progressing.—Neat and commodious new shelves are being put in the offices of the Superior Court Clerk and Register of Deeds. Kramer Bro's & Co., are doing the work.—Mr. William Godwin late of "Diamond Corner," is about to remove his family to Currituck.—Comparatively little sickness here now.—The revival services at the Baptist Church continue, and with growing interest. By the way, it was a graceful act of Christian courtesy in Rev. J. H. Hall, Pastor of the Methodist Church omitting service on Sunday night and inviting his congregation to go with him to the Baptist Church. They went.—The Govercement Sloop "Alert" is being re-painted.—And so, in their desporation, the "ring" gang are attempting an "injunction!"—There was a Society wedding at the Methodist Church at 2 o'clock P. M., yesterday, the contracting parties being Mr. Wm. E. Dunstan, Superintendent of the Crystal Ice Company, and Miss Emma C., the accomplished daughter of Mr. and Mrs John L. Sawyer, on Main street. They left on the afternoon train on a bridal trip North.

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Spring

will soon be knocking at our doors and we're fully prepared for the tender maiden. Our store is filled with seasonable goods at prices that will even make SPRING, GENTLE SPRING stare when she arrives at

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28	Sore Mouth, or Canker.....	.25
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OUR COLORED PEOPLE.

[Items of interest concerning the Colored People will regularly appear in this column.]

BY SPECIAL REPORTER.

Mrs Fannie Burke left on Thursday last for New York City.

Mrs Alice Haughton has returned from a three weeks visit to Norfolk.

Rev. A. S. Dunstan, of Hertford, paid a short visit to our townlast week.

Rev. I. S. Darden, of Goldsboro, was in the City on a short visit to friends last week.

Ex-Solicitor George H. White, of Newberne, passed through our City on Saturday.

Revs Z. H. Berry and J. A. Faulk were in Berkly last week looking after Church affairs.

A "Cake Walk" for charitable purposes will be held at Leigh's Hall tomorrow night.

After a lingering illness, Mrs Julia Spellman died on Sunday evening at her residence on Cedar street.

The new Samaritan Hall, on Lawrence street, is nearing completion. Its dedication will take place on the 22d inst.

Rev. H. H. Norman made a recent visit to Pea Island Life-Saving Station, and while there delivered two sermons. He speaks in the highest terms of the treatment accorded him by Capt. Richard Etheridge and his band of sturdy men.

The papers read before the Teachers' Association on Saturday last were instructive and thoughtful, the readers clearly evincing their familiarty with and their ability to intelligently discuss the subjects assigned.

TWO LIVES SAVED

Mrs Phoebe Thomas, of Junction City, Ill., was told by her doctors she had Consumption and that there was no hope for her, but two bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery complete ly cured her and she says it saved her life. Mr. Thomas Eggers, 139 Florida street, San Francisco, suffered from a dreadful cold, approaching Consumption, tried without result everything else then bought one bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thankful. It is such results of which these are samples, that prove the wonderful efficacy of this medicine in Coughs and Colds. Free trial bottles at Alex. Wadsworth's Store.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

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Men's All Silk Neck and Four-in-Hands, Bows etc., in New Spring Colors. The patterns are the very best; in both light and medium shades at 25 cents. Men's Four-in Hand Teck, Four-in-Hand DeJoinville Tecks, De Joinville four-in-hands, Reversible four-in-hands, the most perfect ties on the market, in a grand assortment of colors at 50c.

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Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

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Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.

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$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF. $4 $3.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO $3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES. $2.50 $2. WORKINGMEN'S. EXTRA FINE. $2.$1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES. LADIES. $3 $2.50 $2 $1.75 BEST DONGOLA. SEND FOR CATALOGUE W. L. DOUGLAS BROCKTON, MASS.

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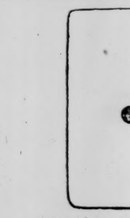

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A CLEVER BANK ROBBERY

Plainfield First National Bank Loses $22,765 in a Mysterious Way.

TAKEN IN BROAD DAYLIGHT.

One of the Oldest Institutions in Northern New Jersey Victimized---Supposition That a Stranger Engaged a Clerk in Conversation While His Confederates Reached the Vault.

The citizens of Plainfield, N. J., were astounded to learn that bank robbers had stolen $22,765 from the vault of the First National Bank of that city, and had accomplished the theft so skilfully that the hour of the robbery was not certain; neither was there any good clew to the identity of the guilty ones. The money was supposed to have been taken in broad daylight, while all save two of the bank employes were at luncheon, and this fact, with one or two unusual circumstances, led Inspector Byrnes to believe that some of the most skilful robbers in the country had made Plainfield the headquarters of their operations.

The bank is located at the corner of Front street and Park, in the business center of the city. The banking offices are on the first floor, and there are law offices and other business offices on the upper floors. The money was in two packages. One contained $20,000 in new bills ranging in value from $1 to $1000. The other contained $2765 in mutilated bills. The theft was not discovered until the bank was about to close for the day. Then Thomas Curran, a bookkeeper, asked Cashier Runyon for the mutilated bills, and a search revealed the fact that they had disappeared, together with the other money.

The bank employs seven persons. They are F. S. Runnyon, Cashier; D. M. Runyon, Assistant Cashier; Adelbert Vail, Thomas Curran, William Day and Fred Haynes, bookkeepers, and Bert Steiner, assistant bookkeeper. There were nearly one hundred persons who entered the place during the noon hours on the supposed day of the robbery to transact business. At 12.15 o'clock p. m. Cashier Runyon went out. He had hardly reached the lower steps of the bank when a man passed him and entered the bank. The latter went up to the window and said to Vail: "There is a gentleman outside in a buggy who wants to talk to Mr. Haynes." The man then turned around and went out.

Haynes found a man sitting in a country wagon dressed like a farmer. The man had a patch over his eye. When Haynes asked him what he wanted he replied by saying that he understood that Haynes did a little bookkeeping after banking hours, and asked him if he could go to Scotch Plains, where he had a farm, and straighten out his books. Haynes refused and returned to his desk.

It is supposed that the man was one of the thieves, and thought that he could hold Haynes in conversation long enough to allow his confederates to carry out their scheme. Haynes, however, entered the bank so quickly that they did not do anything at that time.

A quarter of an hour afterward a well dressed man walked up to the window where Assistant Cashier Runyon was writing and said to him: "Can I have your attention a few moments? I want to transact some business with the bank." He told the Assistant Cashier that he wanted to know about depositing some trust money.

While the stranger was talking to Runyon another man went to the window where Bookkeeper Vail was at work. He asked Vail some questions regarding the computing of interest on three notes bearing different dates. Vail explained to the man about the interest, but the individual seemed to be rather dull and asked the question over again several times. While the strangers were in the bank Haynes went to dinner and Steiner was out on an errand. It was then the robbery was committed, according to the supposition.

The vault is located back of the clerks' office in the directors' room. It was supposed that the thief slipped in through another door to where the vault was, and quickly carried off the packages, while his accomplices were talking to Runyon and Vail.

The bank directors held a meeting and summoned Bank Examiner George Stone to meet them. The bank has a capital of $200,000, and the surplus is $50,000. After the meeting the directors issued a circular stating that the loss would not in any way interfere with the business of the bank.

COTTON-DESTROYING INSECT.

A Mexican Pest That Has Just Arrived in the South.

The Department of Agriculture has just issued a circular to cotton planters relative to a new and very destructive insect that has been brought across the Rio Grande from Mexico into the cotton belt of Texas, and which during 1894 seriously injured the cotton crop over a territory of about 5000 square miles. It is a weevil, which attacks the cotton bolls. It punctures the bolls with its beak and lays eggs in the hole thus made. The grubs hatch and ruin both the seed and fibre, thus destroying simultaneously both products of the cotton plant. The Department of Agriculture has appointed a skilled agent, who is located at Brownsville, Tex., and who will study the life, history and habits of the new pest and experiment extensively with remedies during the coming season, under the direction of Mr. L. O'Howard, chief entomologist of the department.

Ostracized Because of Tattoo Marks.

Mrs. George Newhouse, of Ferry street, Newark, N. J., complained to Judge Mott in the First Criminal Court that her occupation of washerwoman was ruined by her husband, who had tattooed various devices on her arms against her will, thus making her an object of ridicule in a laundry where she was employed. Newhouse was arrested and compelled to furnish bonds for the support of his wife.

We Have the Fastest Squadron.

During the recent run of Rear-Admiral Meade's squadron from Port au Prince to Colon a speed of thirteen knots an hour was maintained—a higher rate than has hitherto been attained by a squadron in fleet formation.

A Hova Defeat in Madagascar.

Despatches from Madagascar say that the Hova camp at Miadana was captured by the French. The native loss was 100 killed and many more wounded. No Frenchmen were killed and only three were wounded.

He Stole Over $60,000.

J. R. Holland, Cashier of the Merchants' and Farmers' National Bank, of Charlotte, N. C., is a defaulter to the amount of $60,000 or more. Mr. Holland's peculations have been carried on for eight years, and he has managed till the last few days to hide them from discovery. He has confessed.

Wandering Willies Scorned Work.

The tramp overseer of Franklyn, Penn., tried to make the knights of the road, with ball and chain attachment, break stones, but without success. The tramps were kept out all day, and although thoroughly drenched and receiving no dinner, would not disgrace the profession.

To Enforce the British Ultimatum.

The Nicaraguan Government is advised of the arrival of three British warships at Corinto to enforce the British ultimatum. President Zelaya cabled to Lord Kimberley, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, asking him to defer a hostile demonstration until the proposition of compromise sent by Nicaragua through the Salvadorean Minister in London can be considered. There is no American war vessel at Corinto.

Edison's Latest Toy.

Edison's new combination of the kinetoscope and phonograph has been christened the kinetophone.

Claims a Slice of San Francisco.

Quite a stir has been created at San Francisco by the sudden appearance there, after having been regarded as dead for twenty years, of William Henry Allen, who formerly owned land in the heart of the city, now valued at $14,000,000. It is said that the records do not show that the property ever passed out of Allen's hands.

Seven Men Burned to Death.

A party of seven Polanders, who were at work clearing land in the town of Wild Rose, Waushera County, Wis., were burned to death. Their shanty caught fire and they perished in the flames. They had been carousing, and it is supposed that all were drunk when the fire occurred.

A DEMAND ON GUATEMALA.

The State Department to Take Up Cases of Abuse of Americans.

The State Department at Washington has made a demand upon the Guatemala Government for an explanation of the alleged abuse of American citizens in Guatemala. It is said that Henry J. Stibbs and other officers of American vessels have been seized in Guatemalan ports and forced into the military service, and that American workmen peacefully engaged in their labors have been

PRESIDENT BARRIOS, OF GUATEMALA.

imprisoned and maltreated, and that others still have been subject to the indignity of lashings upon the bare back. The Department of State, besides calling for an explanation of President Barrios, has directed a rigid investigation through United States consular officers, and indemnity will be asked.

AMERICAN FLEET FOR KIEL.

Finest Squadron Sent to Europe Since the Civil War.

The United States is to be represented at the Kiel celebration, June 19, by the finest American fleet that has visited European waters since the Civil War, headed by the armored cruiser New York as flagship, and the triple-screw flier Columbia, which will be detached for this purpose from Admiral Meade's fleet, with the addition of the San Francisco and Marblehead, now in the Levant.

Admiral Kirkland, in charge of the European station, will command the squadron. The fleet will impress European Nations with the progress accomplished in rebuilding the American Navy. The New York has no superior for offensive and defensive purposes, combined with speed, and the Columbia excels all vessels except the Minneapolis in speed and staying power.

Considerable political significance is attached to the order sending the New York and Columbia to the North Sea and through the new canal into the Baltic, where the last American warship appeared on a mission of mercy, carrying corn for the starving peasants of Russia. Extremely unusual are the the visits of American warships to German ports and the Sandinavian coast, and heretofore the Baltic has been practically a sealed sea to them.

The detachmment of these two effective vessels, the New York and the Columbia, from the home squadron, is taken as an additional indication of the confidences of the Administration that the United States is in no danger of being involved in trouble over the affairs of American republics, and that the Cuban and Nicaraguan disturbances will be settled without our intervention, unless diplomatic only.

CHICKASAWS WAGE WAR.

Insurgents Put the Governor of the Nation to Flight.

Couriers from Tishomingo, the capital of the Chickasaw Nation, report that a pitched battle raged between the forces of the Government, under Moseley, and two hundred insurrectionists. Six people were killed and eight wounded, according to the report. The greatest excitement prevailed.

The cause of the outbreak is bad blood over political matters. There has long been a bitter feeling at the Chickasaw seat of government. Its origin dates back to the refusal of the Legislature at its last session to recognize Willis Brown, Charles Brown and Noah McGill as Sheriffs of the Nation. The Legislature was seconded in its position by the Governor.

Governor Moseley issued orders to all Sheriffs, Constables and Deputies throughout the Nation to report to him at once with arms. When the officers gathered around the Governor's house, 200 enraged men, headed by McGill and the Brown brothers, rushed from adjoining houses, and a deadly riot followed. The mob took possession of the capitol. Governor Moseley and his official retinue escaped, by hard running, to houses in the outskirts of the town.

The Governor has called a special session of the Legislature, to take action upon the existing state of disorder. Tishomingo was then virtually under the control of a savage mob, and white people were fleeing.

CAMPOS IN COMMAND.

He Takes the Field in Cuba With a Force of 6000 Men.

General Martinez Campos left Guantanamo, on the day after his arrival in Cuba from Spain, for the field of hostilities with 6000 troops.

General Masso, an insurgent leader, issued a manifesto declaring death to any peace commission. The insurgents have 9000 men and are gaining strength every day. They control the province of Santiago de Cuba.

General Campos issued a proclamation asking the support of the various political parties, and promising to implant reform at the conclusion of the rebellion, which he hopes will be speedily terminated.

The town of Las Palmas has been burned by the insurgent leader Cebreco, and the town of Bayamo was besieged by the rebel leader Crombot with 500 men.

Double Crime of a Wealthy Man.

A. Schleiter fatally shot his wife at Ida Grove, Iowa, and then killed himself. He had evidently been planning the crimes for some time. A few days before he made a will leaving the bulk of his property, about $60,000, to his children. Mrs. Schleiter was his second wife, and the union was not a happy one.

An Oriental Triple Alliance.

A telegram from Tokio says that the Mikado of Japan has expressed a desire to visit Pekin and discuss with the Chinese Emperor the project of an alliance. He proposes also to invite Siam to ally herself with China and Japan.

Carson Mint Dismantled.

Mint Director Preston has ordered the removal to the San Francisco Mint of $530,000 of gold bullion and $130,000 of silver bullion now at the Carson (Nev.) Mint. About $600,000 in unrefined silver now at the Carson Mint will subsequently be removed to San Francisco. This removal of the bullion from Carson practically completes the dismantling of that mint.

England Refuses to Arbitrate.

England has refused to accept Nicaragua's proposal to submit their dispute to arbitration.

Water-Pipes Blocked by Eels.

The Konomac reservoir, which supplies New London, Conn., with water, is full of fish and eels. No less than half a dozen factories have had to stop recently because eels blocked the water-pipes.

The proscription of fishing will have to be raised at the reservoir or all business is threatened with a standstill. Even the street-sprinkler takes eels from the hydrants. The Water Commissioners threaten to take down the "No fishing" signs at Konomac Lake.

Diaz Greets Our New Minister.

Matt Ransom, United States Minister to Mexico, presented his credentials and was received cordially by President Diaz.

Justice Jackson Will Sit.

Justice Howell E. Jackson, of the United States Supreme Court, said at Nashville, Tenn., that if a rehearing is ordered in the income tax cases at this term of the court, he will go to Washington to complete a full Bench.

Judge Jackson is improving and growing stronger daily.

Patriots' Day in Massachusetts.

Patriots' Day, the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, was generally observed in Massachusetts, although not in so elaborate a manner as it was last year, when the holiday was legally commemorated for the first time.

FRANCE DEPORTS WALLER

An Ex-United States Consul on Trial for Conspiracy.

STATE DEPARTMENT'S ACTION.

John L. Waller, a Colored Man, Formerly a Citizen of Kansas, Sentenced to Twenty Years' Imprisonment in Madagascar and Then Removed to France Under a Strong Guard of Troops.

The steamship Djemmah, from the Island of Madagascar, arrived at Marseilles, France, having on board, under guard, John L. Waller, an American citizen, formerly United States Consul at Tamatave, who was recently tried by court-martial and sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment, on the charge of having been a spy in the interest of the Hovas.

A despatch from Washington says: The case of ex-Consul Waller has assumed a more serious aspect. The State Department has been informed that this American has been sent from Madagascar to France under a strong guard. Waller was tried in Madagascar by a French court martial on the charge of having furnished information to the Hovas of a contemplated attack by French troops on the village of Sohamafy, on March 2. He was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment in a Malagasy prison, according to the reports which have been in circulation, and the action of the French Government in deporting him to France, while considered a gross outrage by State Department authorities, will doubtlessly aid them in their efforts to obtain redress.

The President was informed of this turn of affairs by Secretary Gresham, and after discussing the subject, it was decided to instruct Ambassador Eustis, the diplomatic representative of the United States in Paris, to see Waller immediately upon his arrival in France and obtain a full, clear statement from him. Unless the information already at hand is refuted by subsequent evidence, a demand for Waller's release and an indemnity for the injuries he has suffered will be made.

The action of France in deporting Waller from Madagascar has created considerable comment in Administration circles, and in consequence a strong feeling is growing that there is, after all, a great deal of truth in the report that Waller was arrested, tried and sentenced so as to permit the French to confiscate his immense concession of land, made to him by the Howas. This concession is of great value, being heavily wooded with india rubber and other trees. The French energetically protested against its cession to Waller and would never recognize its legality.

Our Government has uniformly held, notably in cases arising in Central America, that an American citizen cannot be dispossessed of a concession so long as he complies with its terms, by any revolution in the government of country where it may be situated.

The case is very much complicated by the charge that the French have maltreated Mr. Waller. At the French Embassy it is held that the action of the French officers was perfectly justifiable.

If the address of Embassador Eustis before the American Society in London can be considered to indicate the position he will take in the Waller case, he will doubtless do all in his power to bring about a vigorous demand from the Government of the United States for an apology and for reparation from the French Government.

It is suggested that Ambassador Eustis may have had in mind the French operations in Madagascar when he referred in his speech to the action of Europe in "parcelling out countries as she would a cake." It is pointed out that this language, though not applied by him to any one particular Nation, may have been prompted by the events in connection with the Madagascar expedition which have come under his observation as a watcher of events in the French capital, and that he may enter upon his investigations of the Waller case impressed with the belief that the entire course of France in that island has been unjustified, and that any injury that an American citizen may have suffered should be repaired.

BIG BANK DEFALCATION.

Aymar Robs the Same Institution His Brother-in-Law Seely Mulct.

The National Shoe and Leather Bank of New York City, which in November last was robbed of $354,000 by Samuel C. Seely, one of its bookkeepers, is again a sufferer at the hands of a defaulter. The amount taken this time is $20,000, and, strangely enough, the robber, who has been arrested and who has confessed, is Samuel E. Aymar, aged sixty, a brother-in-law of Seely and an employe in the bank for the past twenty-two years.

The net loss to the bank will be $15,000, and this is provided for by a guarantee fund of $50,000, especially set aside for such a contingency. Since the Seely defalcation the bank has been through a reorganization, and to this fact is due the discovery of Aymar's crooked work.

Aymar worked boldly. His desk adjoined that of the receiving teller. When there was a long row of depositors in line—and the bookkeeper's long connection with the bank gave him a personal acquaintance with most of the depositors—Aymar would say to a depositor immediately in front of his window:

"You needn't wait for the teller, Mr. Blank, I'll take your deposit."

Glad to get through with his business as quickly as possible, the depositor would hand his pass book to Aymar, who would make the credit and return the book. If the depositor's name happened to be on Aymar's ledger he would credit the amount on the ledger, and then put so much of the deposit as was cash in his pocket. Then he would charge to one of the large accounts on his ledger the amount he had pocketed from the deposit he had just been good enough to take in order to keep the depositor from waiting.

Big Fire in Indian Territory.

The main business portion of Ardmore, Indian Territory, for six solid blocks on Caddo street, north and south of Main street, was destroyed by fire. Sixty business houses were entirely destroyed. The loss will aggregate $500,000. The United States Court House and jail were also destroyed. The heat was so intense that the vault and safe in the Court House were cracked and the court records partly destroyed. The Masonic Temple was also burned.

Around the World for $610.

Tourist trips around the world are now advertised for $610.

The Labor World.

The United States has 15,000,000 working women.

Parisian cabmen are not allowed to smoke a pipe while on duty.

Seven thousand cigar-makers are on a strike in New York City.

Smallpox is raging among the woolen mill employes in Cleveland, Ohio.

London papers accuse the Salvation Army of having encouraged the "sweating" system.

Peru has cheap labor and extensive coal fields whose product will be shipped to points on the Pacific by a new company formed for the purpose.

Female bootblacks are increasing in number in Paris. They dress neatly, and are coaxingly polite.

It is supposed that all the New England cotton manufacturers will increase the wages of their operatives.

Pottsville (Penn.) miners to the number of 200 organized a branch of the United Mine Workers of America.

The best section foreman of the New York street cleaning force is said to be a colored man from Athens, Ga.

Operating miners in the Wheeling District on the Baltimore and Ohio road will open their mines with new men.

The building trades unions in Philadelphia have withdrawn their delegates from the United States Labor League.

The United States Cotton Company, of Central Falls, R. I., employing 750 hands, has advanced wages from five to ten per cent.

The French President has decided that all State and other domestics at the Presidential mansion in Paris are to receive medical assistance gratis, he to pay the cost out of his own purse.

The conference of servant girls was held at Battersea Hall, London, for the purpose of resuscitating the Domestic Servants' Union, an organization of housemaids on the lines of the older trades unions.

The French Minister of Finance is preparing a bill by which persons over seventy years who have insured for fifteen years for superannuation pensions below $72 in the Caisse Nationale will receive from the State an annual bonus of one-third of the difference between their pensions and $72.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

17

MILK AND CREAM.

A fair demand has been reported the past week, with the market as a general rule active and firm. The average price received for the platform surplus was $1.20 per can of 40 quarts.			
Receipts of the week, fluid milk, gals			1,356,025
Condensed milk, gals			12,480
Cream, gals			30,219

BUTTER.

Penn.—Fresh, extras	--	@	20
Firsts	18	@	19
Thirds to seconds	12	@	17
State—Fancy	17½	@	18
Seconds to firsts	13	@	17
Western Im. Creamery	9	@	15
Western Dairy	8	@	14
Factory, fresh	8	@	11

CHEESE.

State—Fullcream, white, fancy	10½	@	11
Full cream, good to prime	9½	@	10½
State Factory—Part skims, large	2	@	6
Part skims, small	3	@	7
Full skims	1	@	1½

EGGS.

State & Penn—Fresh	13¾	@	14
Jersey—Fancy	14	@	14½
Western—Prime to choice	13½	@	13¾
Duck eggs	20	@	23
Goose eggs	30	@	35

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans—Marrow, 1894, choice	--	@	2 65
Medium, 1894, choice	2 00	@	2 05
Pea, 1894, choice	2 05	@	2 10
Red kidney, 1894, choice	1 95	@	2 00
White kidney, 1894, choice	2 30	@	2 35
Black turtle soup, 1894	1 70	@	1 75
Lima, Cal., 1894, ₱ 60 lbs	3 00	@	3 05
Green peas, bbls	--	@	1 05

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.

Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₱ bbl	--	@	--
Jersey, ₱ crate	2 00	@	3 00
Apples, greenings, ₱ bbl	--	@	--
Baldwin	3 50	@	4 25
Russet	2 50	@	4 00
Grapes, Del., ₱ basket	--	@	--
Catawba	--	@	--
Strawberries, Fla., ₱ qt	25	@	40
Other sections	15	@	35

HOPS.

State—1894, choice, ₱ lb	9½	@	10
1894, common to fair	4½	@	6½
Pacific Coast, choice	9½	@	10
Good to prime	7½	@	8
Old odds	2	@	3

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb	--	@	75
Clover mixed	55	@	60
Straw—Long rye	40	@	60
Oat	35	@	45

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, ₱ lb	10	@	11
Chickens, ₱ lb	--	@	--
Roosters, old, ₱ lb	6½	@	7
Turkeys, ₱ lb	10	@	11
Ducks, ₱ pair	50	@	50
Geese, ₱ pair	60	@	1 25
Pigeons, ₱ pair	25	@	50

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, ₱ lb	10	@	14
Chickens, Phila. broilers, ₱ lb	30	@	40
Capons, Phila	--	@	--
Western	--	@	--
Fowls, ₱ lb	10	@	10½
Ducks ₱ lb	8	@	12
Geese, ₱ lb	--	@	--
Squabs, ₱ doz	1 50	@	2 25

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, Rose, ₱ bbl	2 25	@	2 65
State, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	2 25
Sweet, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	3 75
Cabbage, Fla., ₱ bbl	5 00	@	6 00
Onions—Yellow, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	2 50
Red, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	2 50
Squash, marrow, ₱ bbl	--	@	--
Hubbard	--	@	--
Turnips, ₱ bbl	75	@	1 00
Kale	75	@	1 00
Celery, Southern, ₱ doz	60	@	85
Beets, ₱ 100 bunches	8 00	@	12 00
Green Peas, Florida, ₱ crate	1 00	@	3 00
Radishes, ₱ 100 bunches	50	@	75
Spinach	50	@	1 00
Carrots	60	@	1 25

GRAIN, ETC.

Flour—City Patents	--	@	4 20
Spring Patents	3 70	@	3 80
Wheat, No. 2 Red	--	@	64¾
May	--	@	64¾
Corn—No. 2	--	@	54
Oats—No. 2 White	36¾	@	37
Track, White	37	@	41
Malt—Western	70	@	74
Barley—Ungraded Western	62	@	64
Seeds—Timothy, ₱ 100	5 90	@	6 50
Clover	8 50	@	9 50
Lard—City steam	--	@	6¼

LIVE STOCK.

Beeves, city dressed	8	@	10
Milch cows, com. to good	--	@	--
Calves, city dressed	4½	@	8
Country dressed	4½	@	8
Sheep, ₱ 100 lbs	3 00	@	5 30
Lambs, ₱ 100 lbs	2 50	@	6 50
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lbs	5 25	@	5 50
Dressed	5½	@	8

Newsy Gleanings.

Business is improving.

Immigration continues to decline.

New York City is to have a cat show.

Dealers in bicycles cannot fill orders.

Texas crops are suffering from a drouth.

Another revolution is raging in Ecuador.

Two lepers have been discovered in Brooklyn.

Europe is unlikely to interfere with Japan at all.

The Colombian rebels are making a gallant fight.

The new gunboats are to have full sail power.

Fire has destroyed the models for the Paris Exposition.

The tide of travel Europeward is getting very heavy.

Fifteen inches of snow fell a few days ago in Colorado.

Better times are indicated by Wall street speculations.

New gold fields have been found in Canadian territory.

The United States Senate costs the Nation over a million a year.

China has asked the United States to protect the Chinese in Guatemala.

Judge Sinclair has decided that the Nebraska irrigating laws are constitutional.

Alaska papers say five times as many immigrants are going to the Yukon as can find a living.

In New York, with a population of 2,000,000, only some 28,000 citizens have a $5000 a year income.

The run of shad this year is remarkable. The record of previous seasons has already been broken.

A Paris paper urges the formation of an economic and industrial league in Europe against the United States.

At a bull fight at Barcelonia, Spain, the bull charged in among the spectators. Several were injured, and the civil guard who shot the bull killed a spectator also.

Anna Thalen got $25,000 from the Brooklyn Heights Trolley Company for running over her and cutting off her feet.

It has been decided by the Swiss Federal Assembly to make the manufacture of matches a Government monopoly.

"Eddie" Bald, of Buffalo, N. Y., rode a mile in 2.04 in California, lowering the world's bicycle record a full second.

Wolf hunting on a systematic plan has begun near New Castle, Wyoming, in the hope of exterminating the wolves on the ranges.

The new Spanish premier, Senor Canovas, is said to be the homeliest man and the most sarcastic orator in Madrid. The Senor was the champion of the abolition of slavery in Spain and its dependencies.

New York City proposes to build a public school with twenty free shower baths in the basement, and a play ground on the roof.

A large number of colonists from the Northwest are arranging for the purchase of 100,000 acres in Montgomery County, Georgia.

An investigation of the books of Paul Schulze, a Northern Pacific land agent, who committed suicide, reveals a shortage of $100,000.

A movement is on foot in the Northwest to create a new State, to be called Superior, out of parts of Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin.

The People's Railroad, which is to connect San Francisco and the San Joaquin Valley, has ordered 20,000 tons of rails from Pennsylvania mills.

The recent earthquakes have damaged ninety-eight per cent. of the houses at Laibach, Austria, and traffic and business there have been suspended.

A Russian General named Gregorieff has been sent into penal servitude in Siberia for eight years for selling military secrets to the Austrian Government.

Two Flathead (Montana) men are going into the elk raising business, and already have eight of the animals partially domesticated. They were hunted on snow shoes and captured with a lariat.

With a view of creating oases in the barren waste land of the interior, the authorities of South Australia are boring for artesian wells in a number of places. They will also plant Algerian trees in the neighborhood of these wells, should water in sufficient quantities be found.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

Washington Items.

England's latest move in Nicaragua was discussed by the President and Secretary Gresham.

The full text of Chief Justice Fuller's opinion on the income tax was made public.

H. H. Kohlsaat, the new owner of the Chicago Times-Herald, offered Mr. Eckels, the Controller of the Currency, $10,000 a year to become financial editor of that paper. He declined.

The wedding of Miss Mary Leiter, daughter of the Chicago millionaire dry goods merchant, to George Nathaniel Curzon, Member of the British House of Commons, took place in Washington.

Mathew Calloway, the colored man who murdered Jim Walters, colored, at Santa Fe in last July, was hanged at Columbia, Tenn. He confessed on the scaffold.

The President granted pardons in the cases of William Gould, Jr., sentenced to six years in the Albany Penitentiary, and Anthony Gould, sentenced to six years in the Erie Penitentiary for abstracting funds from the City National Bank of Albany, N. Y.

Secretary Carlisle left Washington for Covington, Ky., to attend the funeral of his brother.

Acting Secretary Hamlin decided that the sale of stamp albums containing printed facsimiles of stamps is illegal. The decision of the Treasury follows the recent opinion of Attorney-General Olney on that question.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, refused to interfere in behalf of Robert W. Buchanan, the wife-poisoner, condemned to death in New York.

Domestic.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Pittsburg	4	1	.800	Wash'ng'n.	2	2	.500
Boston	3	1	.750	St. Louis	2	3	.400
Baltimore	3	1	.750	Louisville	2	3	.400
Cincinnati	3	2	.600	New York	1	3	.250
Chicago	3	2	.600	Philadel	1	3	.250
Brooklyn	2	2	.500	Cleveland	1	4	.200

Morris Hopkins, colored, was hanged at Richmond, Va., for the murder of H. S. Parsons, his employer, whom he killed with a club.

The defalcation of Paul Schulz, land agent of the Northern Pacific Railroad at Tacoma, Wash., is now estimated at $500,000.

The New York City Police Reorganization bill was beaten in the Senate at Albany by a tie vote, three Republicans joining the Democrats in opposition to it.

The Pennsylvania House at Harrisburg passed the "Greater Pittsburg" bill, and also the bills known as the second and third "Greater Pittsburg" bills by decisive majorities.

The defalcations of Cashier Risley, of the Willimantic (Conn.) National Bank, amount to $125,000. The city was in a state of consternation over the discovery, and a run on a local savings institution took place.

George Payne, aged sixty-four years, an old and respected business man of Rome, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. He had been mentally deranged for several days.

Civil Service Commissioner Roosevelt decided to accept one of the Police Commissionerships of the city of New York tendered to him by Mayor Strong.

Louisville's Board of Trade authorized the appointment of delegates to the Memphis Sound Money Convention.

Julia Gross, a sixteen-year-old girl, who was lured away by a young man from her home in New York City, and returned two days after, was found lying dead in the yard of her home. She had committed suicide through remorse.

Edward B. Shaw, of Newburyport, was nominated for State Treasurer and Receiver-General by the Republicans of the Massachusetts Legislature. The nomination was tantamount to election.

Thomas S. Borden, agent and treasurer of the Metacomet and Anawan Mills, has fled from Fall River, Mass. He is short in his accounts to the extent of $6000.

Salvatore Cavaliere, an Italian shoemaker, is in the Long Branch (N. J.) jail charged with a score of burglaries, committed during the last five years. Three houses are said to have been built by him with stolen lumber. He had enough stolen goods on hand to stock a store.

Mrs. Catharine Scott, believed to be the oldest woman in Brooklyn, died at her home, in the city, aged 103. Despite her great age she had not a gray hair in her head, and read without glasses.

The First National Bank of Willimantic, Conn., was closed by order of Controller Eckels. It was a surprise to Willimantic business men, whose deposits in the bank aggregate about $250,000. Its cashier was unwilling to assume responsibility for some of its assets.

H. H. K